

Kyprianou and Denktash Hold UN Talks on Reuniting Cyprus

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, began summit talks here Thursday that are intended to end Turkey's 10-year occupation of northern Cyprus.

A settlement reuniting the partitioned eastern Mediterranean island under joint Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration could be expected to ease tensions between Greece and Turkey, which have upset the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southeastern flank for a decade.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the chief architect and mediator of the talks, warned the two sides in an opening statement: "If this moment is lost... it may not readily recur."

There were "difficulties to be overcome and pitfalls to be avoided," he said, before the two sides could agree on a framework for a solution to the Cyprus problem aimed at establishing a Federal Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Denktash and Mr. Kyprianou shook hands and smiled before beginning to a closed-door session with the UN leader.

In a statement issued after the first session of talks, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he was encouraged that the two men had come together in a "relaxed and pleasant atmosphere." He said it was too early to determine how long the talks would last.

The negotiations were scheduled to resume later Thursday after a noon recess requested by the Turkish Cypriot side for deliberation on the position taken by the Greek Cypriots during the morning session. A Greek Cypriot spokesman declined to comment on his side's position.

The two leaders have been negotiating intensively in indirect talks through the mediation of the secretary-general for three months. This is the first face-to-face meeting between them since 1979, however.

Cyprus has been partitioned since 1974, when Turkish troops invaded and occupied about a third of the island in reaction to a coup organized by the Greek military government against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

UN-sponsored intercommunal



Rauf Denktash



Spyros Kyprianou

negotiations and two summit meetings between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders in 1977 and 1979 failed to produce an agreement on the sharing of territory and constitutional power between the two communities.

Greek Cypriots account for about 80 percent of the population and Turkish Cypriots 18 percent. The balance is made up of small groups such as Armenians and Arab Maronite Christians.

According to sources close to the

peace bid, President Ronald Reagan intervened to press for the Kyprianou-Denkash meeting, urging the Turkish side to make territorial and constitutional concessions. The United States is anxious to reduce Greek-Turkish hostility in NATO.

The show of friendship Thursday between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash masked fundamental differences in the two sides' approach to the summit.

Mr. Denktash has repeatedly called the summit a formality where the two sides will be asked to sign a previously prepared draft agreement for a Cyprus settlement. The Greek Cypriots insist that much substantial negotiating remains to be done before an acceptable framework can be reached.

The substance of the past three months' "proximity" talks have been kept confidential, but officials closely involved in the UN peace initiative say the two sides have agreed that the basis of a settlement should be a bizonal, federal, independent Cypriot republic, with one citizenship and one currency.

There would be a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president and a two-chamber parliament with 50-50 representation in the upper house and 70 percent Greek Cypriot, 30 percent Turkish Cypriot in the lower house. The balance in the cabinet would be seven to three. The Turkish Cypriot minority would have some veto powers in government.

Major issues that remain to be settled, Greek Cypriot sources say, include the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the guarantees for a settlement and provisions for 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, created by the 1974 Turkish invasion, to return to their homes.

Mr. Denktash has said that having Turkey as guarantor power is an essential part of any settlement for the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot side is also concerned about the issue of security for the minority if Turkish troops leave the island.

■ U.S. Arms Worry Greece

Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported from Athens:

Greece is worried that the price it might be asked to pay for a settlement of the Cyprus problem could be a heavier flow of U.S. arms to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



KREMLIN TALKS — Senator Gary Hart, left, the Colorado Democrat, met with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Moscow on Thursday. Mr. Hart said afterward that Mr. Gromyko seemed eager to resume arms talks as quickly as possible. Page 3.

U.S., Soviet Agree to Mideast Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold a new round of high-level talks about the Middle East, according to the White House.

Robert Sims, a deputy White House press secretary, said Wednesday that the discussions had been approved in principle by the two governments.

The agreement is an outgrowth of President Ronald Reagan's proposal in September that the two countries hold "periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems."

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said in a television interview that the renewed discussions about the Middle East would be an "exchange of views, a talk, a conversation about how each of us views the problems of the area" and not a matter of formal negotiation at all.

Despite reports to the contrary,

there was only "a passing reference" to the Middle East last week when U.S. and Soviet delegations headed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva, a State Department official said.

Other sources said arrangements for discussions on the Middle East had been moving in a separate channel from the Geneva talks.

The two countries held an unannounced round of high-level discussions last year concerning the war between Iran and Iraq. These talks, at a time when military tension and the threat of escalation between the regional powers was high, involved meetings between Mr. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin in Washington, and Mr. Gromyko and Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman in Moscow.

U.S. officials later described these discussions as an exchange of information that seemed useful to both sides in a high-risk situation.

Such discussions were held frequently in the mid-1970s, when the United States and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the Geneva conference that aimed at a comprehensive Middle East solution, but they have only rarely been held in the past several years.

The Soviet Union is expected to use the new talks to push for an international conference on the Middle East, which the United States continues to reject.

Among the topics likely to figure in new talks, a State Department official said, are Arab-Israeli questions such as the situation in Lebanon and Soviet support for Syria, the Iran-Iraq war, Libya, and perhaps Afghanistan.

The most likely U.S. participant in the discussions is Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle East expert.

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Weinberger Says Space Defense Needs Backup

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed space defense against nuclear missiles, if deployed, would have to be backed up by anti-aircraft radar installations and planes to protect North America against bombers, according to Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

Mr. Weinberger said Wednesday in an interview that such a continental air defense system, largely abandoned 10 years ago as obsolete in an era of quick-flying offensive missiles, should be restored to assure that protection against nuclear attack was "thoroughly reliable."

The defense secretary declined to speculate about the ultimate cost of reconstructing a system to defend against relatively slow-flying bombers and cruise missiles that might be able to slip under an anti-missile shield.

However, James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary who was asked about Mr. Weinberger's remarks, estimated that rebuilding and sustaining such a system of radar installations and planes would cost \$50 billion a year.

The Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said Thursday that the Defense Department did not plan any "crash program or bolt out of the blue" to build up North American air defenses immediately. But he said the Pentagon would continue its gradual efforts to restore U.S. air defenses.

He disputed Mr. Schlesinger's cost estimate for an anti-bomber defense as "far too high."

Mr. Weinberger also asserted Wednesday that the level of military spending now being endorsed by Republican leaders in Congress would do "major injury" to the national security and "prevent" achievement of an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

He was responding to a growing consensus among congressional Republicans that Congress would agree to no more than 3 percent or 4 percent growth in the military budget after an increase to compensate for inflation adjustments.

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Reagan have said that they will ask Congress for a budget that adds about 6 percent after inflation.

Mr. Weinberger, who is known as a tenacious advocate of his military budget, insisted Wednesday that growth of 4 percent would mean "serious" cuts in weaponry and would convince the Soviet Union that it did not have to bargain seriously at forthcoming arms control talks.

He added that because of the long time needed to negotiate arms treaties, it was "doubtful" that any agreement would be achieved in time to lead to savings in the military budget for the fiscal year 1986, which begins in October.

Asked whether, in the event of an arms treaty with the Soviet Union, he would recommend budget reductions for future years, Mr. Weinberger said: "If the present (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

New Leaders In Congress Challenge MX Arms Budget

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In one of the sharpest attacks on the Pentagon budget from the new Republican leadership of the Senate, Alan K. Simpson, the assistant majority leader, has warned that some major weapons systems might have to be cut to help achieve a \$50-billion reduction in the 1986 federal deficit.

Senator Simpson urged freezing military spending in the 1986 budget at the current level.

At the same time, Sen. Aspin, the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, questioned Wednesday the value of continued spending on the MX missile.

He warned the Reagan administration that Congress would not "just rubber-stamp the administration's arms requests because there are arms talks going on."

Representative Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, has backed the administration on funding the MX missile.

He suggested Wednesday that the MX has less bargaining leverage in arms talks now because of Moscow's evidently greater worry about strategic defense research.

"What should we do with the MX now that it is no longer central to the negotiations?" he asked.

However, Representative Aspin stopped short of advocating that the missile program be canceled.

Senator Barry Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona and new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has already urged President Ronald Reagan to give up on the MX.

Representative Aspin's comments at the Carnegie Foundation, his first public speech since becoming committee chairman, was in response to an appeal for MX funding made last week by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz urged continued spending on MX and the Reagan administration's proposed \$26-billion space-defense research program, to ensure progress in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Senator Simpson, explaining that the Senate leadership was intent on cutting about \$20 billion from the administration's proposed Pentagon budget, asserted that reductions announced by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger were not real cutbacks because the Pentagon was still getting all the major weapons systems and other programs it wants.

Although Mr. Weinberger still wants about 10 percent real growth in military spending, a senior White House official suggested that a compromise that held growth to 3 or 4 percent but kept the MX missile program alive might be acceptable.

However, Senator Simpson argued Wednesday for sharper cuts by freezing military spending in the 1986 budget at the current level.

"Obviously to do that, there may have to be votes on elimination of various systems," he said. "We're going to have to be down to the elimination of systems and maybe even a more dramatic approach than that, and that is to say, you know, we may have to break that contract."

The Wyoming Republican, a past supporter of major military weapons systems, criticized the Pentagon tactic of asserting that procurement of weapons systems and other multiyear projects could not be interrupted.

"It might be better to assess the damages under the contract, have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

UN Official Tells Israel Lebanese Doubt Pullout

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Brian E. Urquhart, a United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs, told senior Israeli officials Thursday that the Lebanese and Syrian governments still had doubts about Israel's intention to withdraw fully from south Lebanon.

Senior Israeli officials said they responded to Mr. Urquhart that the Lebanese and Syrians were out of touch with the reality of what Israel intends to do. They warned that if Lebanon and Syria did not take control of the areas Israel would be chaos and killings between the Lebanese communities — for which the Israelis said they would not be responsible.

Mr. Urquhart, who spoke here after visits to Damascus and Beirut, met separately with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to brief them on his conversations with Syrian and Lebanese leaders. He heard essentially the same response from all three, Israeli officials said.

According to Israeli defense sources, Mr. Urquhart said that the Lebanese still were demanding a "comprehensive and detailed" Israeli timetable for the withdrawal from Lebanon. The Syrians and Lebanese apparently were concerned that the Israelis would make just a token pullback in western Lebanon and establish a new defense line.

The Israelis said the general impression they got from listening to Mr. Urquhart was that the Lebanese, and probably the Syrians, were surprised by the Israeli decision to withdraw from Lebanon in three stages over the next six to nine months, and were stalling while they figured out how to respond.

A senior Israeli official who took part in the discussions said: "We told Mr. Urquhart to tell the Lebanese: 'Look, boys, we have taken a unilateral decision. We are out of this chunk of Lebanon by the 18th of February. After that, the question of how you will protect the lives of the people there is between you and the United Nations.' This is no joke. We are leaving."

"We asked Mr. Urquhart to please go and tell them to them," the official added.

The officials said Israeli military officers will return to the talks being held with Lebanese officers at Naqurah, Lebanon, on Monday in order to personally inform the Lebanese of their decision in as detailed and comprehensive manner as possible. Afterward, they will hold the Lebanese responsible for anything that happens after the withdrawal.

■ Beirut Barricades Cleared
The Lebanese Army and rival militias, ordered by the government to restore law and order to Beirut, began clearing the city center of earth barriers and barricades Thursday, United Press International reported earlier from Beirut.

Army officers and militia representatives supervised the cleanup by bulldozers and trucks, which began lifting the tons of debris from the Christian and Moslem sides of the Green Line, witnesses said.

The move, part of the government's agreement with Beirut's rival militias, is meant to end months of anarchy and outbreaks of violence in the capital.

The witnesses said that while an initial early-morning clearing attempt was held up by "arguments on how many feet of barricade should be removed first," high-level contacts allowed work to get under way.

■ Finance ministers meeting in Washington are not expected to agree to joint action on the dollar, sources say.

■ Is the business-class airline passenger being taken for a ride? Roger Collis looks at the problem in the first installment of For Fun and Profit, a weekly column focusing on the problems and pleasures of traveling for business.

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Cold Drops New Surprise On Europe

By Reuters

PARIS — Europe's cold spell continued to bite hard Thursday in the north of the Continent.

There were blizzards in Britain, record low temperatures in Paris and a smog alert in the industrial Ruhr region of West Germany. But southern Europe started to thaw out.

At least 12 more deaths were reported, pushing the number of victims of the Arctic spell to well over 300.

In Brussels, three persons died after a series of gas explosions due to frozen pipes destroyed four houses. A 3-year-old child and an elderly woman were killed Wednesday in Brussels in a similar gas explosion.

In France, a man in his 70s fell in his garden and froze to death, and an elderly woman died in bed from the cold.

In Britain, thousands of people were stranded by rail strikes, called in sympathy with the 10-month coalminers' strike, or they were engulfed in blizzards in the country's deepest freeze in more than 20 years.

Italy and Yugoslavia, however, reported milder weather. Heavy rain since the weekend



In Brighton, England, swimmers walked down the snow-covered beach Thursday for the lunchtime swim that members of the group take every day of the year.

cleared streets in Rome of snow and ice while temperatures were back to normal in Naples.

Deep snow continued to hamper flights from airports in northern Italy, and several roads were blocked by avalanches in the Dolomite province of Trento. Eighteen people have died in weather-related accidents in Italy in recent days.

Forecasters in Spain, where more than 40 people have died, said the cold would soon give way to warmer, rainy weather.

In Yugoslavia, where 19 peo-

ple have died from the cold, temperatures rose for the third consecutive day. Rescue teams cut their way through snowdrifts to free scores of towns and villages cut off for up to two weeks.

The temperature in Paris fell overnight Wednesday to minus 14 centigrade (7 Fahrenheit), a record for Jan. 17.

In West Germany, officials alerted the five million inhabitants of the industrial Ruhr when a layer of warm air above the cold belt trapped noxious fumes and caused a build-up of smog.

Threats, Priest's Beating Are Described by Pole

By Reuters

TORUN, Poland — The driver for Father Jerzy Popieluszko said Thursday that the priest's kidnapping at gunpoint by three security policemen seemed like a "gangster attack."

Waldemar Chrostowski, who jumped out of the abductors' car as it sped off with Father Popieluszko in the trunk, described the kidnapping in detail during the trial of the three officers accused of killing the priest. Their superior is also on trial, accused of instigating and covering up the killing.

Mr. Chrostowski said a gun was held at his head as Father Popieluszko was forced into the trunk. The priest shouted, "Why are you treating me like this? How can you do this to me?" before being put in the trunk, Mr. Chrostowski said.

"I heard a noise," he said. "There was a hollow sound like somebody thumping a bag of flour with a club."

He added: "I knew something terrible had happened and Father Popieluszko was either knocked senseless or killed."

Mr. Chrostowski gave his evidence on the 14th day of the trial of Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, who are accused of killing Father Popieluszko, and Colonel Adam Pie-

truszka, who was their superior in the Interior Ministry.

All four have been stripped of their rank and could face the death sentence. The three junior officers have claimed in testimony that the killing was unintentional and that they believed the attack had high-level approval. Father Popieluszko was a prominent supporter of the banned trade union, Solidarity.

Mr. Chrostowski gave this account of the kidnapping:

He drove the priest to the northern town of Bydgoszcz to preach Oct. 19, the day of the kidnapping. When they left to drive back to Warsaw, after dark, they were chased at speeds of up to 100 kilometers (62 miles) an hour by a car driving with its bright headlights on. He told Father Popieluszko: "He must be crazy. He is blinding me."

The priest told him to slow down, and the car following flashed its lights. Their car was overtaken and stopped in a forest near Torun, 120 miles northwest of Warsaw. A man in a police uniform told Mr. Chrostowski he would be given an alcohol test.

He was taken to the second car, where he was handcuffed. One of the men in the car told its driver: "Here's a gun. It's loaded. Don't let (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'Neighborhood for Sale' Signs Change U.S. Suburbs

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Already surrounded on three sides by new office buildings, the owners of 144 homes in a neighborhood north of Atlanta gradually concluded that the quiet, suburban atmosphere that had drawn them there was gone forever.

So they banded together into a corporation, and last month, sold the 85.5-acre (34.5-hectare) parcel for \$35 million to developers who propose to build an office complex.

The sale amounted to about \$225,000 for the owners of each home, and pending final approval of rezoning for the project, most residents will collect nearly twice the appraised value of their houses.

As with similar transactions in suburbs of Houston and Washington, D.C., the sale of the neighborhood in Atlanta is part of a trend that, urban specialists say, is reshaping the landscape of many U.S. metropolitan areas.

As clusters of high-density office, retail and housing developments take root outside city centers, they are threatening to overrun

residential districts and besiege them with noise and congestion.

As the pace of commercial development drives up land values, homeowners in some of these hot real estate pockets are recognizing the value of banding together to market their neighborhoods as one parcel. In the past year, at least four subdivisions north of Atlanta have used this tactic to negotiate sales to developers at prices double and sometimes triple those on the residential sales market.

"We were in a losing battle trying to stop the development and deal with the traffic," said W. William Harness, a lawyer who helped organize those who owned the 144 homes near Atlanta, structures 10 to 30 years old and valued at \$70,000 to more than \$150,000. "The tough part was finally convincing everyone that it was in all of our best interests to sell out together rather than get picked off one by one by some developer."

"What seems to be happening is that homeowners who once fought development are now banding together and saying, 'Since we can't stop it, let's make some hay out of

bad situation,'" said James P. Gaines, director of real estate research for the Rice Center, an urban research institute at Rice University in Houston.

In Arlington, Virginia, for example, where intense commercial development along the route of the Washington Metro rapid-transit line has driven up land values, the owners of 22 homes agreed this month to sell their six acres as one parcel for about \$10 million. A Maryland developer plans to build a high-rise retail and apartment complex on the land.

Near Houston, 57 property owners in Meyerland, an upper-middle-income neighborhood southwest of the city, won a state court decision last month allowing them to block to an adjoining shopping center. Other residents had sought to prevent the sale.

Some homeowners in Atlanta say they resent the trend toward selling, contending that it accelerates destabilization of the area.

"This kind of activity implies a total lack of planning," said William F. Tilghman, head of a suburban homeowners' group that

has opposed rezoning of residential property for commercial development. "Whatever happens becomes totally dependent on the whim of the market and development interests."

But Christopher B. Leinberger, an official with Robert Charles Lesser & Co., a California-based real estate research concern, said that as developers become more interested in converting established, low-density residential areas into high-density commercial property, homeowners will be more likely to seek to consolidate their properties into blocks for sale.

Atlanta developers say they welcome the trend because it expedites the purchase of land.

"It made our life simpler," said Gary Arnold, an official with Albright Development of Dallas, which, along with Cadillac Fairview Urban Development, also of Texas, plans to develop an office complex on the 85.5-acre property. "I don't know if we would have had the time or patience to approach every homeowner individually."

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Hart Sees Gromyko, Says Moscow Wants Early Talks on Arms

By Celestine Bohlen

WASHINGTON — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua says peace negotiations in Central America are achieving nothing because the only policy the United States has is to "liquidate this revolution."



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Nicaraguan Leaders Promote Dialogue With U.S.

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua says peace negotiations in Central America are achieving nothing because the only policy the United States has is to "liquidate this revolution."

Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's minister of the interior, said in a separate interview Tuesday that the United States has legitimate security interests in the Caribbean region.

"We could come to an understanding," Mr. Borge said, "that there would never be any foreign military bases here, there would never be strategic weapons here, there would never be strategic

weapons even in a conventional sense."

Mr. Ortega, in his first interview since his inauguration Jan. 10, said that a "normalization" of relations with the United States was vital to Nicaragua, that there was no other basis for peace and stability in his country.

But normalization is impossible, Mr. Ortega said, until three conditions are met:

First, the "contras," the rebel forces fighting his government with U.S. assistance, must be defeated.

Second, the United States must be persuaded "through dialogue" that military action against the Sandinist government will solve no problems.

And, third, the United States

must abandon "neo-colonial" policies and attitudes toward Nicaragua and all of Central America.

"Neo-colonialism" as a policy, Mr. Ortega said, was inherited by the Reagan administration from previous U.S. administrations, both liberal and conservative. Since the 19th century, he said, the United States has intervened in Central American affairs.

Mr. Ortega and several of his colleagues in the Sandinist-dominated government proclaim themselves Marxist-Leninists.

But ideology, he said, has nothing to do with present U.S. policies. "Any government of the right or of the left," he said, "becomes an enemy of the United States if it is opposed to neo-colonialism."

The Sandinist definition of neo-colonialism is the assertion by the United States of a right to intervene in the affairs of Central America because of its geographical proximity and because of the historical precedent first enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine of 1823.

Mr. Borge elaborated on the possibilities of "normalized" relations with the United States. "The North American interest is that Nicaragua should not constitute a danger to the U.S.," he said.

"We could make a deal on military advisers," he continued. "We could discuss matters related to our supposed aid" to guerrillas in El Salvador.

"We could talk about the U.S. theory of the export of revolution

and assure them there is not the slightest possibility of exporting our revolution" to other Central American countries, he said.

"All we expect in exchange is that they should respect us and not meddle in our affairs," he said.

"They can have an opinion. They can criticize. But they have no right to impose their opinions."

Mr. Borge said it would be "an incredible step forward" if President Reagan would visit Nicaragua and "if we could meet him and look him in the eye."

"Despite his ideology and historic tendencies and his concrete interests as a representative of the conservatives, if he just caught a glimpse of Nicaragua—that would contribute to change."

Show Dog Faces New Kind of Trial

Owner Disputes Charge That Animal Killed Her Mother

By James Risen

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan — Groomed at least four hours a day, pampered by his owners, King Boots has led a glorious life, on the international show dog circuit, on the covers of dog magazines and in the confines of the Charles and Kathryn Schwab home.

But this success cannot obscure the brutal questions now being raised: Is King Boots a killer? Did the 100-pound (45-kilo) purebred Old English sheepdog, which has won more prizes than any other of its breed in the United States, maul and kill Gertrude Monroe, Mrs. Schwab's 87-year-old mother, by biting her six to eight times around the neck and head, simply because she got in his way?

The city of Birmingham, an affluent Detroit suburb where the Schwabs live, thinks he did. It has impounded King Boots and plans to destroy the animal.

But the Schwabs argue that Mrs. Monroe died of a heart attack on Dec. 19, when she tried to get from her chair. They say Boots only

bit her once on the neck because she fell on top of the dog while he was sleeping. They have filed suit against the city to prevent Boots's destruction.

Birmingham's attorney, Jon Kingssepp, charged that "this dog attacked this woman, and when the city finds a vicious dog, something has to be done. We have to protect society."

But Richard Selik, an attorney hired by the Schwabs, says "the question is whether the dog was provoked. The evidence shows that this is not a vicious dog."

What has followed is the King Boots trial, scheduled to conclude this week in the court of Michigan District Judge Edward Sosnik.

It has taken on all the trappings of a major murder trial, with local television and newspaper coverage, a court packed with spectators and friends of the family, and medical testimony from pathologists. One doctor pretended to be the dog in a courtroom re-enactment of the incident.

Mrs. Schwab, whose husband owns a foundry, testified that she

saw her mother fall and hit her head on a wall before falling on the sleeping dog, which then bit her. Dr. Henry A. Kallet, a pathologist hired by the Schwabs, testified that the woman suffered a heart attack and was bitten by Boots only after she was lying face down on the floor.

Dr. Kallet agrees, however, that the bite ripped open the carotid artery in Mrs. Monroe's neck, accounting for the blood on the dog's mouth and around Mrs. Monroe's body found by paramedics called to the Schwab home.

The city's case is based on the testimony of Dr. William Brooks, Oakland County's medical examiner, who concluded that Mrs. Monroe died from being bitten at least six times on the head. He said he did not discover evidence of a heart attack or a stroke in the autopsy.

Another physician, Dr. David Marcus, said he found eight separate bites on Mrs. Monroe's body when it was brought to his hospital. He told the court that "the animal spent a significant amount of time on the back of the head and the neck" in mauling Mrs. Monroe.

As evidence of King Boots's previous behavior, a former maid in the Schwab home was called to testify. She said that Boots bit her on the head in August.

Mr. Kingssepp promises more evidence to prove the dog's guilt, while the Schwabs will make another attempt to save their pet, when King Boots's attorneys will call on "character" witnesses to testify about the dog's disposition.

They said they may appeal the case to a higher court if Judge Sosnik rules against the dog.

Munich Where fashion becomes an event



Munich's Fashion Calendar 1985:

34th MMT —
Münchener Mode-Tage
10th — 27th February

35th MMT —
Münchener Mode-Tage
25th — 27th August

51st MWM —
Mode-Woche-München
24th — 27th March

52nd MWM —
Mode-Woche-München
6th — 9th October

For further information
MODE-WOCHEN MÜNCHEN GMBH
International Fashion Trade Fair
Postfach 12 09 27 • Messingstraße
D-8000 München 9
Telefon (0 89) 5 19 90 • Telex 5 212 703



Witness Gives Ground on Westmoreland Figures

By M.A. Farber

NEW YORK — Lawyers for General William C. Westmoreland have attempted to show that, contrary to a 1982 CBS documentary, the general did not suppress higher estimates in 1967 for Vietcong "irregular" forces.

Samuel A. Adams, the former CIA analyst whose thesis of military "deception" underlies the broadcast that is the subject of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit, testified Wednesday under cross-examination that virtually the same figures that were said to have alarmed the general were, nonetheless, widely distributed by his command to U.S. intelligence agencies.

The numbers were "certainly similar," Mr. Adams acknowledged under questioning by David Dornen, a lawyer for General Westmoreland. However, he had testified earlier, those numbers were not ultimately used.

Mr. Adams, who served as a paid consultant to CBS and is now a defendant at the 14-week trial, took the stand last Thursday.

A key witness for CBS, he had testified on direct examination that General Westmoreland had imposed an arbitrary ceiling of 300,000 on reports of enemy strength in 1967, partly by masking the number of the political cadre and of such "irregular" forces as guerrillas and village self-defense units.

Mr. Adams, who took part in 1967 in a quarrel between the military and the CIA over the proper estimates for enemy strength, seemed uneasy under cross-examination. The prodigious memory he displayed on direct examination failed him a number of times as Mr. Dornen pursued apparent discrepancies between his testimony and other statements he has made.

For example, Mr. Adams had said last week that he first realized the CIA had "sold out" to lower estimates advanced by the military when he returned to Washington in September 1967 from a conference in Saigon. He said he had left the conference after two or three days.

But George Carver, Mr. Adams's former superior, had previously testified that Mr. Adams was aware in Saigon of the "compromise" between the CIA and the military.

And Wednesday, Mr. Dornen read excerpts from a book Mr. Adams has been writing in which he says that, on the night he learned of the agreement, he attended a party in Saigon and "pounded the table, cursed the military and drank too much."

Donovan Trial Motion Denied by U.S. Judge

NEW YORK — A U.S. judge has denied an attempt by Raymond J. Donovan, the labor secretary, to have his trial moved from a state court in the Bronx to the federal level. Mr. Donovan is charged with larceny and filing false business reports.

The ruling was made Wednesday. Mr. Donovan's lawyers had argued that he should be tried in federal court to prevent state interference in federal affairs. They said that Mr. Donovan's indictment Sept. 24 forced him to take an unpaid leave from President Ronald Reagan's cabinet.

The CBS documentary, "The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," asserted that, to show progress in the war, the general's command engaged in a "conspiracy" to minimize the size and nature of the enemy, mainly by deleting the self-defense forces from the official military listing of enemy strength, known as the order of battle. It said that "critical" intelligence on the scope of enemy forces had been "suppressed and altered."

General Westmoreland contends that the broadcast defamed him by saying that, for political and public relations reasons, he had lied to President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He also denies that he had ignored reports by his intelligence officers of a large Vietcong presence in 1967 and of a higher rate of North Vietnamese infiltration than he had known.

The general testified that, when he ordered the removal of the self-

defense forces from the order of battle in the fall of 1967, it was because he had come to believe that those units were insignificant militarily and that their inclusion at a number much higher than used before would mislead Washington and the press.

The part-time self-defense forces, officially estimated until early 1967 at approximately 70,000, were considered thereafter to number around 120,000.

Malpractice Suits Set Records in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Americans are filing more than three times as many medical malpractice claims as they did 10 years ago, at the height of what was known as the "medical malpractice crisis," and are winning record settlements, the American Medical Association says in a report.

A second, internal report proposes several approaches to deal with the problem. A key proposal says that organized medicine must make a more concerted effort to find incompetent doctors and remove them from practice.

"We're going to be emphasizing this more stringently than has been the case before," an association official said.

Medical association and insurance industry statistics show that 16 malpractice claims were filed for

every 100 doctors in 1983, about 20 percent more than the year before. In 1975, fewer than five claims were filed for every 100 doctors.

The awards and settlements in malpractice suits "are breaking all records," the association said in its recent report. In each of the last few years, several hundred malpractice awards to patients have exceeded \$1 million.

An official with the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., which carries more medical malpractice policies than any other company, said, "We can see no change in this trend" of "dramatic" increase.

As a result, the internal report by the American Medical Association's board of trustees concludes that the problem is again "at a crisis stage."

The increasing numbers of malpractice claims are widely believed

to add significantly to the cost of health care nationwide.

Malpractice insurance policies can now cost individual physicians up to \$80,000 a year.

The value of awards to patients, the medical association said, totaled \$2 billion in 1983, up 33 percent in two years.

At the same time, when the association surveyed its members last year, 40 percent of them said they often ordered additional diagnostic tests and 27 percent said they prescribed additional treatments that they might not have ordered except for fear that they could be sued.

The total cost of all those additional tests and treatments, the association estimated, was \$15 billion to \$40 billion last year.

In the malpractice "crisis" of a decade ago, dozens of insurance companies simply stopped writing malpractice policies, leaving many doctors uninsured.

In response, government and organized medicine instituted a number of reforms.

But the report published by the AMA last month concludes that the campaign to reform the legal system in the 1970s "appears to have failed."

Weinberger Favors Backup To Space Defense System

(Continued from Page 1)

world conditions that we now see were to change drastically, then we would be able to change budget requests, of course."

But he added, "You can't budget unfulfilled hopes."

Mr. Weinberger's remarks on restoring an air defense network reflect a growing belief among military experts that Mr. Reagan's vision of a space-based shield against nuclear missiles would not be adequate to stop slower, low-flying bombers and cruise missiles.

The United States constructed a network of radar installations, interceptor aircraft and ground-to-air missiles in the 1950s to protect against a threat from Soviet nuclear-armed bombers.

As of 1960, according to a researcher at the private Center for Defense Information, the network included 2,700 interceptor planes and 4,400 surface-to-air missiles, as well as chains of radar installations across Canada, Alaska and Greenland.

But the network gradually deteriorated, and was reduced to a skeleton under Mr. Schlesinger in 1975.

Mr. Schlesinger argued that it was pointless to defend against bombers when there was no defense against much quicker intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs.

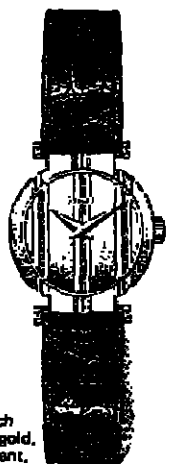
Instead, U.S. officials said, the defense against nuclear war would be the threat of devastating retaliation.

Mr. Reagan's goal of developing a space shield against nuclear missiles, known formally as the Strategic Defense Initiative and popularly termed "star wars," has revived interest among military planners in ways to stop bombers.

For example, Gerold Yonas, the scientist in charge of the five-year, \$26-billion Strategic Defense Initiative research program, recently told a symposium that an air defense network "would certainly be necessary" to plug leaks in the space shield.

Mr. Weinberger said any talk about cost was speculative. "All we know is that if we can get the system, it will be infinitely less than the cost of continuing the offensive systems," he added, referring to the buildup of nuclear arms.

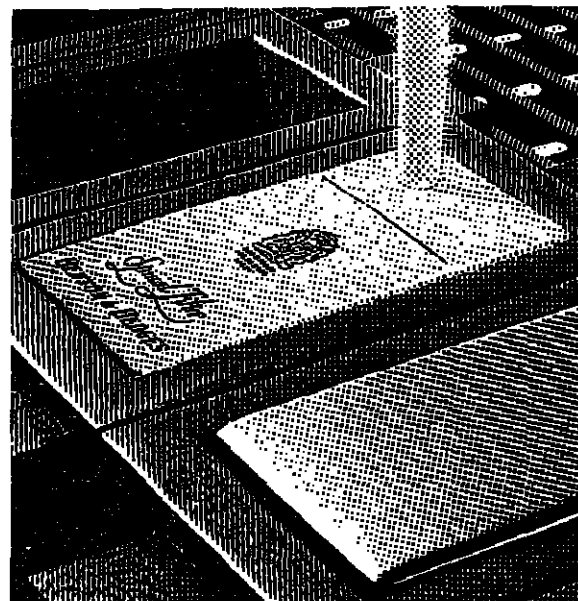
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Escaping the Deficit Bog

The struggle to reduce America's budget deficit outlasts even the Karpov-Kasparov chess spectacular. But unlike that particular Moscow circus, Washington's contest may end up with everyone losing.

The job switch between Donald Regan and James Baker — these chessmen now move themselves — raises tremors as well as hope. Suppose Secretary Regan, even nearer to President Reagan than before, urges priority for his tax-reform proposals, rather than for the deficit reduction on which he has not always been so sound? Reform of the tangled tax law is less urgent than reducing the hole in the budget. If legislative action is not taken in the next few months, hopes of compressing the deficit will fade. In Congress, 1986 will usher in the biennial surrender of reason to rhetoric.

Fearing a fresh spate of suggestions that the deficit does not matter, let us recapitulate some of the reasons why it does.

America's economy depends on the level of its citizens' savings and its ability to invest them in productive — profitable — undertakings. The more these savings are sucked out of the private sector by public spending that cannot be financed by taxes, the less successful the economy will become. The public deficit now amounts to about 25 percent of private savings, a vastly higher proportion than in most times. It can only be financed by pulling savings from abroad, which is why interest rates in America have to stay high and the dollar is overvalued.

In anything but the short run, high interest rates can only depress the economy and reduce its efficiency. They discourage business from borrowing. The cheapest rate at which the best company can borrow is now around 11 percent, and company planners can no longer count on inflation wiping out this cost. In economic jargon, the real cost of borrowing is very high, even when tax breaks for some borrowers are considered.

The process debilitates the U.S. economy in another way. The contrived inflow of foreign funds and the resulting overvalu-

ation of the dollar — it has risen about 50 percent in four years — make it impossible for American producers to maintain their exports. It also ensures that some foreigners make a killing in the U.S. market.

But what is bad for America is bad, on the whole, for the world. As the U.S. boom slows down, other countries ought to take up the running. But their freedom to do so, as the Federal Reserve Board's Paul Volcker points out, is limited by the weakness of their currencies against the dollar, which makes for inflation, and by the flight of their savings to America, which keeps their interest rates high. To this must be added the debt problem of developing countries. The position of these poorer countries is exacerbated because their debts are in dollars and because U.S. protectionism limits their ability to repay them out of exports.

U.S. budget deficits would be less harmful, for a time, if savings rose. But there is no good reason why they should. The supply-siders said they would when Mr. Reagan cut taxes in 1981. They did not.

Speed is of the essence. But the process may get bogged down in argument between the executive and legislative branches, Republicans and Democrats and — within the Republican ranks — the "new right" and the pragmatists. The advance confession that Mr. Reagan's budget proposals will fall short of the mark is profoundly disappointing. His apparent reliance on Republican senators to come up with something better sounds perilously near neglect of duty, and will not boost anyone's confidence.

It is not too late to get out of this bog. But we are reduced to the cynical approach. The president should not hesitate to break his election pledges, because they were mutually inconsistent. One cannot, as he pledged, cut the budget deficit to a reasonable size without either cutting spending on defense or social security, or raising taxes. Compromise, probably on all these promises, has to be accepted if the worst is not to happen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Quiet Survivor: Bush Keeps on Jogging

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — During the recent shuffle of the Reagan cabinet and White House staff, little attention was paid to the fact that Vice President George Bush is still presiding almost invisibly down the hall from the Oval Office.

That is precisely the way he wants it. He says not a word even privately about the changes. He supports the skipper publicly on whatever his skipper does. He praises the old

Mr. Bush may have a chance to demonstrate his strengths, which are considerable.

boys who are going and the new boys who are coming, but remains the quiet survivor of the original Reagan White House team.

Looking to the future, that is to say to the next presidential election campaign (which has already started), the vice president is not only sitting quiet but sitting pretty.

He has established a confidential and trusting relationship with the president. The other influential White House advisers of the first term — Messrs. James Baker, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese — have moved on or moved out, and Mr. Bush gets along with Donald Regan, who will be chief of staff.

More important, of all the potential presidential candidates in 1988 in either party — former Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and Representative Jack Kemp of New York on the Republican side, and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey on the Democratic side — Mr. Bush has more experience in the conduct of foreign affairs than any of them.

In addition to his service in the House of Representatives and as chairman of the Republican National Committee, he has headed the Central Intelligence Agency, served as envoy to China and to the United Nations and, as vice president, was a member of all the National Security Council committees on foreign and defense policy.

The chances are that the control of nuclear weapons and the control of budget and trade deficits will be the pressing questions of the second Reagan term. And with the secretaries of state and defense fussing with one another on these subjects, the president may have to turn increasingly to Mr. Bush, who is well liked in Congress, for the experience he will need.

Nevertheless, the vice president has two problems. He is too moderate for the Republican conservatives, who tend to dominate Republican presidential nominating conventions, and he has been so loyal to his conservative president's policies that the Republican moderates wonder what he really believes.

He is a Connecticut Yankee from Texas, a Yale man with a Dallas Cowboys stance who has not won enthusiastic support either place.

He worked tirelessly in the 1984 campaign and helped the president but did not help himself. He seemed out of character much of the time, a cheerleader rather than a candidate, whose party loyalty outran his personal convictions — a New England partisan with a mucker pose.

In the second Reagan term, however, he will be concentrating on Mr. Reagan's policies and not on the president's re-election, and in the process may have a chance to demonstrate his strengths, which are considerable, rather than his weaknesses.

He sits in on cabinet and National Security Council meetings and therefore is as well informed as any



vice president in recent years. But unlike former Vice President Walter Mondale, he seldom participates directly in these debates but states his opinion privately to a more public role in the next four years than he did in the last four, but he will do so only if urged by the president.

Even with increasing influence in the White House, Mr. Bush, like former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey under President Lyndon Johnson, faces formidable political problems that he is not likely to resolve unless he is permitted to play television politics — which, as Mr. Reagan has demonstrated, is the way to the top.

The New York Times

Comparing Muscle in The Atlantic

By John Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

OSLO — While there is a wide assumption that any new armed conflict between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces would be dramatically forestalled by the use of nuclear arms, naval planners on both sides cannot afford to be caught unprepared. A look at the direction their planning has taken is informative.

West European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, keeping the two world wars in mind, see the Atlantic Ocean as a broad highway over which Americans come to their assistance. American naval planners, with World War II in mind, plan for a global struggle over control of the world's oceans.

Though West Europeans are reluctant to consider the possibility that Warsaw Pact land and air forces might overrun them before seaborne American and Canadian support could arrive in meaningful amounts, this is a real prospect should war break out anytime soon.

Of course, there is no precedent for how the superpowers would actually conduct a war with the nuclear threat hanging over them. But the naval leaders of both sides have gone ahead full steam in major efforts to intimidate the other side through naval expansion. In Moscow, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov convinced Kremlin leaders decades ago that they needed a powerful fleet. In Washington, Navy Secretary John Lehman is steering the United States toward what is said to be a 600-ship navy.

The core of the future U.S. Navy will be 15 carrier battle groups. Each carrier will be home to about 90 aircraft of various types and will be accompanied by an assortment of surface ships and submarines. Estimating the cost of a carrier group is not easy, but the price mentioned in military literature is \$18 billion.

The U.S. Navy expects these 15 carrier groups to be ready in the 1990s. But American taxpayers should not think this will mean spending. Naval planners are already looking to new carriers to replace others that are becoming obsolete.

A controversial innovation of the Reagan administration is the battle ship group. Four of these are to be organized around World War II-era battleships that either have been or will be taken out of mothballs. Armed with medium-range Harpoon missiles and longer-range Tomahawk cruise missiles, they would be used to fight Soviet surface vessels and to support amphibious operations.

In any comparison with the combined navies of the NATO countries, Admiral Gorshkov's navy would have a long way to go. Yet he has not done badly. NATO military authorities feel particularly intimidated by the large number of attack and cruise missile submarines in the Soviet fleet. A large number of the so-called Backfire bombers have also been assigned to the Soviet fleet and have been exercising from airfields on the Kola Peninsula, between the Barents and White seas, in recent years.

The Soviet Navy's Kiev- and Moskva-class carriers are not too worrisome, NATO analysts say, but the 60,000-ton carrier under construction in the Black Sea will be, when it is combat-ready in the 1990s.

An important, but less romantic weapon in the Soviet arsenal could also play an important role. According to an official British publication, Warsaw Pact countries have about 26,000 mines for use in the eastern Atlantic, and, just as important, they have the capability to lay them. NATO, meanwhile, has inadequate mine-sweeping capabilities.

Several of NATO's supreme commanders for the Atlantic have complained that there is no point in ferrying reinforcements and supplies across the Atlantic if they cannot use European ports because of the danger of mines.

When weighing NATO against Warsaw Pact navies, however, one must also compare the ability to conduct a protracted conflict. According to a Pentagon report to Congress, the U.S. Navy has only about a quarter of the ammunition it would need to be able to fight until American wartime production got under way.

Efforts are being made to correct this, but the navy will not reach the level of two-thirds of its required ammunition until the end of this decade.

The Soviet Navy, for its part, lacks bases in the Atlantic. Soviet vessels would, therefore, be dependent on vulnerable maintenance ships for on-the-spot repairs. If Warsaw Pact forces did not manage to deny NATO the use of the airfields in northern Norway, any ship returning to repair facilities on the Kola Peninsula would be vulnerable to air attack. Nor would repair facilities in the Baltic be available to ships in the Atlantic before the Warsaw Pact gained control of the Danish Straits and southern Norway.

International Herald Tribune

LETTER

An Asian Yalta?

Regarding the opinion column "1985: Time to Denounce Yalta Fraud" (Jan. 5) by George F. Will:

Since the crimes of Stalin were exposed long before February 1945, the Yalta agreement was an act of mere folly. It gave the green light to the seizure of Eastern and Central Europe. It shattered the whole framework of historical Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

What we are seeing now could prepare the way to a second Yalta in East Asia. The new useful idiot "actor" is the head of Communist China with its 1 billion people. To believe that Deng Xiaoping has brought a lasting change in China is a travesty.

GICA BOBICH, Rome.

Lagging on Deployment

On the missile issue, it is hard not to show some impatience toward the Belgians, whose prime minister, Wilfried Martens, was in Washington this week, and the Dutch, who are like the Belgians on the issue but more so. The two countries have held back from making good on their formal commitment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take a few of the American missiles now being deployed to counter new Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. While Soviet-American talks were either stalemated or broken off, the two countries lagged because the arms control scene looked grim. Now that talks have resumed, some Belgians suggest it is best to hold off a bit longer "to give the talks a chance."

One has to acknowledge the basic situation of Belgium and the Netherlands. As small countries located well behind the East-West line, they know their military role is slight. They were drawn into the missile issue for one reason: because West Germany, the front-line country that was to take the largest share of the American missiles, demanded company so that the response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles would be seen as a broad alliance action, not a West German-Soviet faceoff.

As complicated multiparty democracies, Belgium and the Netherlands do not find it easy to make difficult national security decisions. Yet each is struggling with deployment

for the larger cause of alliance solidarity. Perhaps the best that can be said is that the current Belgian and Dutch governments know their special (and very different) political circumstances and are working to honor their NATO obligations. The immediate interest in Belgium, which is supposed to start its agreed deployments this year, is the Dutch are only at the stage of considering construction of bases. Not much good will come out of outsiders' offering them tactical advice.

The United States, nevertheless, has a clear obligation as the leader of the alliance. It cannot dictate to its allies or threaten them. Still, it cannot afford to convey the impression that whatever they decide is fine by Washington. An alliance that cannot follow through on its own decisions is an alliance in trouble.

The Kremlin failed when it tried to block the initial NATO deployments by walking out of the old talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. But it will surely try to halt or slow the later deployments by saying they will endanger the new talks. The current tensions in Europe, it must be remembered, arose exclusively from unprovoked and provocative Soviet missile upgrades. The new NATO deployments are a belated and, so far, disproportionately small response, one meant first to put weight behind an effort to negotiate the joint threat down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

In Israel, Doubt Remains

Israel has at long last resolved to pull its army out of Lebanon, not because most of the major purposes of its invasion 31 months ago have been achieved but out of a weary awareness that they never can be.

The timing of the three-stage withdrawal will be determined unilaterally, and could be concluded by the end of summer. With that an enormously costly misadventure should end, at least for the time being.

Perhaps, by some miracle, the Lebanese government will find the will and the wherewithal to establish its authority. More likely the predominantly Shiite population of the south will try to assert the political power that it has never been allowed to have, precipitating a new explosion of regional fighting with Christians and others.

The primary aim of the Lebanon invasion

was, of course, to remove the PLO as a military threat, and the claim has been made that this was accomplished. But a sense of nagging uncertainty remains. Israel has paid a very heavy human, economic and political price for its invasion of Lebanon, and in the end even its purported gains are still shadowed in doubt.

— The Los Angeles Times

Brazil: Hope, but No Miracle

The election of Tancredus Neves as president of Brazil is good news. But his victory hardly means that Brazil's problems will vanish miraculously. Much remains to be done in this Latin American "giant," thrown into deep debt through the irresponsibility of its military leaders, and today forced to apply a policy of austerity that bears heaviest on the poor. Still, Brazilians will now have at least some chance to control their own destiny.

— Le Monde (Paris)

FROM OUR JAN. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Russian Moves Worry Chinese

PARIS — Suspicion is aroused in the minds of the Chinese by the report that an official announcement has been made in St. Petersburg that Russia has rejected the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. The rejection is regarded by the Chinese press as evidence that Russia and Japan are combined in threatening the integrity of the Chinese empire. Japanese opposition was to be expected, but apparently the Chinese saw a possibility of Russia entertaining the proposition. From the tenor of press opinion, the St. Petersburg report is taken as an indication that the Russians will take the enterprising islanders in preventing the "open door" in Manchuria from being more than ajar.

1935: Mexican Labor Crisis Continues

MEXICO CITY — While settlement of the threatened electricians' strike in Vera Cruz (on Jan. 17) averted a general strike in all subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share Company, the labor situation in Mexico is still faced with a crisis, with more than 100 unions serving notice of a general strike in sympathy with Aguila oil workers who walked out more than a month ago. Ninety-six unions in Tampico, the republic's greatest oil field, have notified the government that, unless the Aguila strike is settled, all will walk out in two weeks' time. This would close the entire oil field, which is largely controlled by American companies. The Aguila strikers are demanding additional pay and improved working conditions.

Israel Still Hopes for Syrian Cooperation on Lebanon

By Uri Labrani

The writer is coordinator of Lebanese affairs for the Israeli government.

TEL AVIV — The Israeli cabinet has voted to proceed with a unilateral redeployment of Israeli troops in southern Lebanon. We Israelis hope this will ultimately restore Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanon, revive the country's economy and promote coexistence between its many varied religious communities. Our redeployment will be an important step toward this goal, but it will be extremely difficult to achieve without the cooperation of both Lebanon and Syria. We shall soon know.

We have been forced to take this unilateral step by the failure of the withdrawal talks at Naqurah, in Lebanon, and by Syria's increasing intransigence on the subject.

Syria has assumed practical custodianship over the Lebanese government and was responsible for the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement of last May 17. Since then, it has been evident that any accord between Lebanon and Israel would inevitably have to be approved in Damascus.

It was initially assumed that Syria would favor an Israeli withdrawal, particularly if Israel made no political gains and senseless bloodshed was

prevented on both sides of the border. This indeed, was Syria's declared intention.

We Israelis also took hope from our past experience with Syria. Following the 1973 war, for example, we were able to conclude security arrangements that continue to serve both countries well, safeguarding tranquility in vulnerable areas in Lebanon and along the Syrian-Israeli border. To us, this demonstrated that we could reach tacit understandings with Damascus to resolve potentially dangerous friction — and today, as in the past, we were prepared to look for unorthodox solutions.

Yet as time elapsed, it became clear at Naqurah that there was little prospect of reaching an agreement. The absence of flexibility on Syria's part blocked Lebanese attempts to reach an understanding, producing a virtual deadlock and prompting thoughts of unilateral action. The Syrians, it seemed, were not impressed by the prospects of havoc and bloodshed that might follow a unilateral Israeli redeployment.

It is not, however, too late to reach an agreement. Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary, has held talks in Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus. That, together with the Israeli cabinet decision, may have a catalytic effect in helping all sides to reach a last-minute arrangement.

Israel's concern to reach such an agreement is sharpened by its memory of the tragic fighting that occurred in the Chuf mountains in Lebanon following our withdrawal from that region in the summer of 1983. Now, more than a year later, we deeply hope that the Lebanese government will not repeat its fatal error then — its refusal to negotiate an agreement to guarantee the security of the area after an Israeli withdrawal. If such a scenario is repeated in southern Lebanon, neither Syria nor Lebanon can be absolved of responsibility.

Israel, for its part, will not relent in its efforts to build bridges to all the communities in Lebanon. We have already established a friendly relationship with the Christians and, more recently, have initiated a dia-

logue with the Druze. We are also reaching out to the Shiite community across our northern frontier, and we hope eventually to develop good neighborly relations with them.

Yet all of this will depend to a large extent on Syria. The choice Damascus faces is clear. It can use force to establish a protectorate in Lebanon and prevent an arrangement between Jerusalem and Beirut, or it can facilitate such an arrangement as part of a far-sighted, statesmanlike policy.

Damascus would hardly serve its own interest by adopting a strategy of force that ignored both Lebanon's need for stability and independence and Israel's right to protect its northern border area. In the long run, such a strategy would only unsettle the region and deepen Syria's isolation.

If, on the other hand, the Syrians opt for the constructive pragmatism of an informal arrangement, they would help resolve the problems along the Israeli-Lebanese frontier and also help Lebanon to enter an era of reconciliation, reconstruction and peace. Surely, this would be in Syria's interest; it would help Damascus play the central role it seeks in the tangled politics of this region.

The New York Times

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India Orders Security Alert After Sikh Priest Is Shot

CHANDIGARH, India — Security forces in India's northern state of Punjab and in the adjacent state of Haryana were put on alert Thursday, a day after three men shot and wounded the leading priest of the highest Sikh religious order, officials said.

Jathedar Giani Kirpal Singh, head priest of the Akal Takht in Amritsar's Golden Temple, was said by doctors to be out of danger Wednesday night following the shooting outside village near the Punjab town of Ludhiana.

Police arrested two men Thursday who are suspects in the shooting, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The agency said security forces were looking for a third gunman.

Mr. Singh is widely viewed as a moderate among Sikh leaders. The Press Trust of India news agency said he had spoken out against sectarian violence and opposed the smuggling of arms by extremists into the Golden Temple before the army moved into the Sikh shrine seven months ago in a battle that killed at least 800 people.

Officials in Chandigarh said Mr. Singh had attended a religious ceremony shortly before he was attacked.

When his car made a roadside stop, three men, who had followed the vehicle on a motorcycle, opened fire. Mr. Singh's bodyguard fired back, but the gunman fled. The priest reportedly was hit in the thigh and head with six bullets.

Police earlier held five persons for questioning in connection with the attack. Sources here said that two of them were Sikhs aged 23 and 24.

The press agency said the shooting was "the first major act of terrorism" in Punjab since troops stormed the Golden Temple in June to quell extremists fighting for an independent Sikh nation.

Extremists led by a hard-line Sikh preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, fortified the Akal Takht as their last stronghold, knocking out an armored vehicle before Mr. Bhindranwale was killed in the fighting.

The other state in which security forces were put on alert Thursday, Haryana, was formerly the southern part of Punjab.

130 Poachers Caught in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Federal, state and local authorities Wednesday arrested about 130 people in pre-dawn raids from North Carolina to New York and charged them with illegally buying and selling birds, animals and fish.

DOONESBURY



As a soldier stands by, Jamaicans try to right a car burned during protests in Kingston.

Jamaica Reopens Roads After 2d Protest

New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Protesters blocking roads with debris and burning tires brought Kingston to a standstill for a second day and caused disruptions in many other parts of Jamaica.

The protests, Tuesday and Wednesday, were the most serious in the more than four years since Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga took office. [Early Thursday, security forces using armored personnel carriers and heavy road equipment continued to patrol the streets of Kingston, The Associated Press reported.]

[Most major streets in the capital had been swept clean of roadblocks, and the government news agency, Jampress, said that most roads in the north coast resort areas also were clear.]

Police said Wednesday that four demonstrators had been killed since the protests started Tuesday and that 11 had been injured. Earlier, three deaths had been reported. Some Jamaican journalists put

the number of injured as high as 23. A government official said about a dozen protesters had been arrested.

The demonstrations began Tuesday morning after the government sharply increased the price of fuel.

Diplomats and government officials said they believed the demonstrations were being organized by political opponents of Mr. Seaga who have been calling for his resignation and new elections. He has been trying to revitalize the economy and restore stability after nearly a decade of economic decline and increasing violence.

Tension has been high for more than a year as austerity measures have begun to be widely felt. Before the latest, 21-percent increase in the cost of gasoline and other fuels, gasoline and electricity prices had already doubled over the past year as Mr. Seaga eliminated government subsidies and devalued the Jamaican dollar.

Taiwan Leader Presses Murder Inquiry in U.S.

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — President Chiang Ching-kuo, who reportedly is furious over the alleged involvement of Taiwanese military intelligence officers in the slaying of a Chinese-American journalist, has declared that he wants the killers punished "no matter what their rank."

Officials of the Foreign and Defense ministries met Thursday to discuss the incident, which has linked a top official of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Bureau to the assassination of a political writer, Henry Liu, 52. Mr. Liu was shot in the garage of his home in Daly City, California, on Oct. 15, allegedly by two Asians.

Taiwan government sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Chiang ordered a special committee investigating the slaying to "spare no effort to find out the truth and punish those responsible, no matter what their rank." The makeup of the committee is not known.

"The big boss was very mad," said a government official after a meeting of the ruling Kuomintang's standing committee.

Authorities have arrested the Intelligence Bureau's deputy chief, Colonel Chen Hu-men, in connection with the killing, and "several others" are being questioned. The chief of the bureau, Vice Admiral Wang Shi-lin, has been dismissed. He is a former consul at the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Washington.

[Colonel Chen has told interrogators that higher-ranking officers than he knew of the murder plot, official sources told Reuters Thursday. They said the investigators had interviewed Admiral Wang but concluded that he did not know of the involvement of his subordinates.]

Colonel Chen was said to have been implicated by two gangsters from Taiwan wanted by California authorities in the assassination. The two were arrested in Taiwan in an anti-crime sweep in November.

San Mateo County prosecutors have issued a warrant charging Chen Chi-li with Mr. Liu's murder. He is the reputed leader of the Taiwanese underworld group known as the Bamboo Gang, which has branches in the United States.

Among those attending Thursday's meeting was John Chang, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Office. There was concern here that any involvement of Taiwanese officials in the incident might damage existing U.S. relations with Taiwan.

The United States and Taiwan do not have formal diplomatic ties. Washington, however, maintains an unofficial mission in Taipei.

Lane Bonner, a U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesman, said the FBI was sending agents to Taiwan to seek information about Mr. Liu's death.



Chiang Ching-kuo

Taiwan newspapers reported that two other ranking officials of the Intelligence Bureau, who were not identified, had already been arrested. Like Colonel Chen, the newspapers said, they were not directly involved in planning the assassination but knew of the plot.

Government officials declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Liu, who worked in Taiwan before emigrating to the United States in the 1970s, had written several articles critical of the Nationalist Chinese government and was reported to have finished revising a biography of the Taiwan president shortly before his death.

A News Service To Shut in Canada

United Press International

TORONTO — United Press Canada, the last surviving part of a news organization that has operated in Canada for more than 60 years, will be merged with The Canadian Press on Jan. 31, according to the company's president, Douglas Creighton.

Mr. Creighton said Tuesday that all 54 employees at UPC would be offered jobs by The Canadian Press or by the Toronto Sun. The Canadian Press will honor UPC's contracts with its 90 newspaper, radio and television clients.

The executive blamed poor economic prospects for the closure of UPC, which has operated at a loss since 1979. The service was established in Canada in November 1922 as British United Press International and became United Press International Canada Ltd. UPC began operations in 1979 after the Toronto Sun purchased 80 percent of the Canadian division of the U.S.-based United Press International.

Drug Abuse Increases Worldwide

UN Report Calls Heroin Use a Major Problem in Europe

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Worldwide drug abuse and related crimes reached unprecedented proportions last year, even posing a threat to the security of some countries, according to a United Nations report released Wednesday.

"Illicit production, trafficking and abuse has become even more serious" in 1984, the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board said. "An unprecedented number of countries and human beings are affected."

The report said that the problem has become so pervasive that "even the very security of some states are threatened."

The report did not elaborate on the national security issue but it may have alluded to developments in Colombia, where the justice minister was assassinated April 30 after declaring war on drug-traffickers. A national state of siege was imposed after the killing.

The 13-member panel of non-governmental experts cooperates

closely with the World Health Organization and other UN organizations in the prevention of drug abuse.

The 45-page report said that U.S. high school students were turning away from marijuana, one of the few positive findings in the overview of the world situation.

"The abusive consumption of drugs remains a serious public health problem" in the United States, the study said. But it added that "overall percentages of new and current abusers" of some drugs are believed to be leveling off within some age groups.

In contrast, it described the drug abuse and trafficking situation in Western Europe as "grim and deteriorating."

"The number of abusers, involving even the very young is growing," it said. "The number of drug-related deaths is increasing in many countries."

Heroin use is "a major public health problem" in Western Europe, according to the report. It said that the amount reported

seized had grown steadily in the past decade and jumped 40 percent to 1.6 tons (1.7 metric tons) in 1983 from 1982.

Italy, West Germany and Britain reported the highest amounts seized, and "other countries most gravely affected by heroin abuse are France, the Netherlands and Belgium," the report said.

Cocaine "has become a major drug of abuse" with the largest recent amounts seized in West Germany, Belgium, France and Spain, the report said. In Western Europe, amphetamine misuse is greatest in Scandinavia, it said.

In the United States, heroin abuse last year remained "relatively stable," while cocaine use "continues to escalate," the report said. Most widely misused is marijuana, "and the number of persons who use this drug once or more monthly is estimated at more than 20 million."

But the report said hashish and marijuana use among U.S. high school seniors declined in 1984 for the fifth successive year.

Study Faults U.S. Teaching Of Hispanics

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Almost half the Hispanic high school students in the United States drop out before graduating and 40 percent of the Hispanic dropouts never reach 10th grade, according to a new report.

The rate is more than double that for blacks and three times that of whites.

The report, by the National Commission on Secondary Schooling for Hispanics, found that 76 percent of the Hispanics who took the "High School and Beyond" achievement test scored in the bottom half of all students nationwide.

One-quarter of the Hispanics who enter high school are overage, two-thirds attend inner-city high schools with a predominantly minority student body, and the Hispanic student is more likely to hold a full-time job while in school, the report found.

Hispanic leaders and educators called these statistics alarming for both the native Spanish-speaking community and the United States as a whole. They noted that, by the year 2000, Hispanics will pass blacks and Asians as the United States' largest minority group and will be in the majority in some areas of the country.

The commission concluded that, until now, these education problems have been "overlooked" by the politically explosive issue of bilingual education. For many Hispanics, that issue has been the symbolic equivalent of voting rights for blacks. Deep divisions over the bilingual education question have "evolved into intransigence which now inhibits any movement forward," the commission said.

Sidestepping the bilingual education issue, the 16-member commission concluded that Hispanics, perhaps even more than other immigrants before them, want to learn English and should be taught it more effectively.

"The surprise was going about the country and getting this response from both parents and students," said Rafael Valdivieso, vice president for program and research of the New York-based Hispanic Policy Development Project, which sponsored the commission.

The overall theme of the two-volume report is that the high dropout rate is a failure of the education system, which has not met the aspirations and special needs of the growing Hispanic population.

Egypt Stresses Ties to U.S. in Seeking Aid Increase

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Egypt, in a document seeking a \$1-billion increase in U.S. aid, has portrayed itself as a critical "strategic asset" to the United States.

Reagan administration officials said the document's emphasis on "military interdependence" and crisis cooperation with Washington went beyond Cairo's usual public statements of its "special relationship" with the United States and its declarations of nonalignment and peace in the Arab world.

Administration officials said this was the first time Egypt had submitted a written brief in support of its aid program, something Israel has done as a matter of course for years.

"It represents the first shot at doing what the Israelis do all of the time to show how important they are to us," a State Department official said.

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For the fiscal year 1986, which will begin Oct. 1, Egypt is asking \$3.15 billion in military and economic aid. The total aid this fiscal year was \$2.2 billion.

Israel, by contrast, is requesting \$4.05 billion, plus \$800 million in emergency economic aid. It is receiving \$2.6 billion this year.

Administration officials said the White House would recommend increases for both nations for the next fiscal year in about the same proportions as this year, and all as outright grants.

The document Egypt recently sent to the State Department is titled "The Need for Mutual Interdependence Between Egypt and the United States, F.Y. 1986." Administration officials said it was written by Americans under contract to Egypt and was approved in Cairo.

It says the two countries "are already well on the way to achieving military interdependence" and cites a long list of cases in which Cairo has allowed the United States to use Egyptian facilities.

Also cited are Egypt's "support for U.S. transshipment of ammunition to Lebanon" in September 1983, in dealing with Libyan threats to Sudan and in granting overflight and landing privileges in special U.S. military exercises with Oman.

But it notes that "while Egypt maintains exceptionally close strategic relations with the U.S., Egypt remains a nonaligned nation."

Thus, the document argues, Cairo must "continue to support Palestinian rights," retain "full control over its military bases and facilities," and maintain "regional priorities." It concludes that "none of these problems will prevent steadily closer cooperation between Egypt and the U.S."

They want to distance themselves from the United States because of the mood in the Arab world," said William B. Quandt of the Brookings Institution, "and

they want to insist they are critical to our security to keep our aid going."

Mr. Quandt was a Middle East expert on the National Security Council staff in the Carter administration.

Several State Department and Pentagon officials said that Egypt, while important to U.S. military concerns in the Middle East, had exaggerated its value and support. These officials pointed out that initial plans for a U.S. base to be built in Ras Banas on the Red Sea and costing several hundred million dollars, dissolved because of Egyptian sensitivities.

The backup plan for each side to put up \$50 million for a smaller facility fell apart recently because

of Cairo's reluctance to have a facility that might appear to be a U.S. base.

Israel's supporters in the U.S. Congress have raised concerns about Cairo's retreat from high-level diplomatic contacts with Israel and from negotiations with Israel on the West Bank, as provided by the Camp David accords of 1978. Cairo withdrew its ambassador in response to Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and has not replaced him.

The Egyptian document acknowledges the benefits of peace with Israel as a "higher degree of military security," and said peace allowed a "shift of resources from the military to the civil sector."

bags that Moringa has been selling for 1,000 yen (\$4) directly to customers in an effort to frustrate the gang's extortion attempt.

The gang, which ended a New Year's truce Wednesday by saying it intended to extract a \$5-million ransom from food companies this year, pledged to continue the extortion drive against Moringa.

Attached to the envelope, which was left Wednesday night, was a note saying: "Poison. Dangerous. You will die if you eat what is in here." It was signed, "The Man With 21 Faces," the signature of the group that planted cyanide in candy made by Moringa & Co. last year.

The envelope also contained letters from the gang addressed to the Yomiuri Shimbun and three other newspapers. The letters taunted the police with their failure to catch the extortionists despite large manhunt since the gang first surfaced in March.

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	Vol.	High	Low	Close	%Chg
WongB	6095	25.74	24.84	25.54	+ .%
meadP	5001	21.94	21.24	21.54	+ .%
BAT	4454	4% ¹	4%	4%	-
Dorand	3153	17.74	16.94	17.74	+ .%
TOTAH	2407	11.12	10.94	11.14	-
TIE	2095	7.74	7.54	7.74	-
TECH	1998	10.74	10.54	10.74	-
AbsCo	1446	24.94	23.14	23.94	+ .%
MCCo n	1397	17.94	17.54	17.94	+ .%
PRM	1244	14.12	13.94	14.14	-
CmCn	1237	13.74	13.54	13.74	+ .%
WdHst	1170	11.14	10.94	11.14	+ .%

High	Low	Close	%Chg
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Time Machine

(Continued on Page 10)

JP 11/15/50

Laurie Lee and a Child's View of a Vanished World

LONDON — The Queen's Elm pub is one of Laurie Lee's two local haunts and is so named because Queen Elizabeth I took shelter there under a tree in a storm. Henceforth, she decreed, this should be called the Queen's Elm.

"I don't believe a word of it," says Laurie Lee. He is no fool, and misanthropic tales that include the word henceforth.

Laurie Lee's other pub is in a small Cotswold valley in the village of Slad, where he

which I can't escape and from which I suppose I don't want to escape. I come away in order to return.

On its 25th anniversary, "Cider With Rosie" is an established minor classic, minor not in quality but because Lee chose deliberately to keep it on a small scale: a child's view of a vanished world that was green and loving and harsh. No other book of his has been as successful because, he says, you have only one childhood.

"I was lucky to have such a concentrated childhood, not to be dragged from one place to another. It's not like being trapped, but we lived in a capsule from which there was no escape. Not that we wished for one. And not only were there no distractions, there was continuity. As a child I could see on that one

extremely devious. He has spurs of self-advertisement, rearranging displays in bookstores to show his own works to advantage and, he says, when tipsy, signing not only his own books but those by D.H. Lawrence, Dostoyevsky or whatever is at hand.

THE devious side is the natural heritage of one who has grown up in a tiny village, where, he has said, life was as open as a cucumber frame, and who must resort to stealth to keep his privacy.

"He's a tricky customer," says one of his publishers. He only allows one photograph to be released, a gray anonymous image. In fact he more resembles a sepioid print from childhood, with its wide, observing eyes and the secret contented smile of a man who all his life has been cosseted and adored by women.

"I was cushioned by lovely women. They were my guardians, they gave me confidence," he says. He grew up with three beautiful, billowy older sisters who tickled and teased and admired him, an affectionate and often distracted mother, and two brothers. His father left his wife and children (the daughters were from his first marriage) when Laurie was three.

"I remember saying I'm glad there's not a man in the house," he says. "I wouldn't have been as free or as loved."

"Cider With Rosie" has been translated into many languages and was a Book of the Month selection in the United States where it was unfortunately called "Edge of Day: Boyhood in the West of England." The Americans, Lee was told, do not drink cider. (Nor does he, preferring whisky and beer.) It is taught in American and British schools, a sure way, Lee says, to make young people detest it. Recently, to celebrate its 25th year, Century in London and Crown in New York published a fancy illustrated edition, which might tempt the unknowing into thinking it just another exercise in nostalgia.

Not only does "Cider With Rosie" pre-empt the present nostalgia boom, but it is funny, never sentimental, sunlit and sometimes cruel, a book with no model or success. Before he wrote it, Lee was a poet who never quite measured up to his early success — Cyril Connolly published him in "Horizon" and his first collection of poems was published by Leonard Woolf at the Hogarth Press in 1944. The precision and compression of poetry are found more often in "Rosie" than in his verse.

"It's the reduction," he says. "The writing that I really tried to do is poetry, which is reduction, simplification, rather than a rhetorical expression of experience. 'Cider With Rosie' is not so far off from the poems — an

essay in condensing, so everything can say what it can and some words can say more than they can."

The book begins with Laurie, aged three, being set down in the summer grass, which is taller than he.

"I began my tale where this light sparkled brightest, close up, at the age of three, when I was no taller than the grass and was an intimate of insects and knew the details of stones and chair legs," he wrote later.

"It was not meant to be nostalgic," he says. "I was committed to my family, my neighbors and our childhood — a magic and tormenting time. I wanted to celebrate and also record the time I saw, to praise the life I'd had to preserve it, and to live again both the good and the bad."

There were dark sides to it. Children dying in a couple of days of simple diseases. There was also the drudgery that wore the women out young.

Lee's mother, born Nance Light, was a handsome country girl, "disordered, hysterical, loving," he wrote. "She was muddled and mischievous as a chimney jackdaw, she made her nest of rags and jewels, was happy in the sunlight, squawked loudly at danger, pried and was insatiably curious, forgot when to eat or at all day, and sang when the sunsets were red." Lee watched the tasks of daily life wear her down.

"It was a deep stab for me to notice such a thing happening so quickly," he says. After his mother had waited 35 years for her husband to return, news came of his death and she, too, gave up. "She never mentioned him again, but spoke to shades, saw visions, and then she died," Lee wrote.

"I found a wonderful thing last weekend," he added at dinner. "A hand-embroidered card which my father made once when he was in hospital. And on the back was written, 'To Nance from Reg. With his love.' But it's in her handwriting. I've kept that."

EVENTUALLY, the time came for Laurie to set off from his village. And in 1934, at 19 and still soft at the edges, he left, carrying his fiddle. As "Cider With Rosie" begins with Laurie in the grass, his second memoir, "As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning," opens with "the stooping figure of my mother waist deep in the grass and caught there like a piece of sheep's wool."

He walks to London in a month and then, because his only foreign phrase is, "Will you give me a glass of water?" in Spanish, he walks across Spain, playing his violin. "The better class of Spaniard would send a servant and ask me to play Schubert's 'Serenade.' Then they'd shower me with biscuits," he recalls.

"Another night," he writes, "a young smuggler invited me to serenade his invalid mistress, after which I was awarded with a wristwatch which ticked madly for an hour and then exploded in a shower of wheels."

It is a young man's book, wide-eyed and innocent, recording the end of a world in which wide-eyed innocence was possible. At its end Laurie, having been repatriated by the British government, sets off on foot across the Pyrenees to the cold winter of the Spanish Civil War.

Lee's publishers have waited for years for his third volume of memoirs, which he sometimes states is in the battered plastic briefcase he always carries. "Anyway," he says rather airily in a phrase that will give his publishers no comfort, "all the books I've written were autobiographical."

During World War II, he worked at the

"I don't want lots of hullabaloo. Opera — those voices give me a sense of anxiety, they suggest domestic discord. I don't like raised voices and I don't like great gusts of roast-beef music — Elgar — blaring me out of the room."

Lee's last salaried job was in 1951, when he wrote captions for the Festival of Britain. He helped devise an eccentric corner that included a statue of Lewis Carroll's White Knight with a velvet-gloved hand that kept patting him on the back while a voice proclaimed, "You're wonderful, you're simply wonderful."

"The king couldn't quite make it out. He expected statues to be a bit more formal, I think," Lee says. Still, his festival work won him an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) in 1952.

"Cider With Rosie" which has supported Lee since it came out, was written three times over two years on the back of discarded BBC scripts. Lee and his wife, Cathy, lived in deep poverty the whole time and Lee was strangely happy.

"I'd find myself with a special expression on my face, pleasure or grief, sometimes chuckling out loud because the memory was so intense." The book was an immediate best-seller.

HE met his wife when she was five and he was 22. She lives in Slad and their daughter, Jessy, who was born after they had been married 12 years, works for the BBC. Lee sees them when he goes home weekends. In 1983, without warning them, he published "Two Women," a collection of his photographs of Cathy and Jessy, and a declaration of his love for them.

He thinks it may have been a mistake. "I've realized you should never show family snapshots," he adds. "In this book, although I've tried to keep it light, I think I've declared myself. I think that's a mistake." He quotes Blake's lines about losing one's love by telling it.

"All love lives by slowly moving towards its end," he writes, "and is sharpened by the snake-bite of farewell in it." At 70, he sees his much younger wife and daughter moving away.

"I see them receding, naturally, they're pushing from me," he says. He does not say it plaintively: It is part of the nature of things. And anyway, it is often the most loving people who are finally the most alone.

"I left home when I walked out to see the world," Laurie Lee says. "When I go back for my very important nourishments, I am still a solitary on my journey."



Laurie Lee as a child.

small green stage the beginnings and ends of things.

Like many boys his age, he was named Laurence, after the church in nearby Stroud and, like them, was always called Laurie, though his sisters called him Loll. He still gets the occasional letter to Miss Laurie Lee, to which he politely replies Dear Mr. Bill or Dear Mr. Fred.

Born in 1914, he likes at moments to play the old codger. "Most of my life has been spent living and celebrating being alive. Now it is spent tidying up and enduring and trying not to be knocked down by cars," he says.

In his own words, he is often shy and

A Wine Maker Grows in Brooklyn, Or Improving the Kosher Product

by Frank J. Priol

NEW YORK — Don't look back, Robert Mondavi, Joe Zakon may be gaining on you. Joe Zakon? Yes, Joe Zakon, Crown Heights' pre-eminent commercial wine maker. He is also Crown Heights' only commercial wine maker, but pre-eminent sounds better.

Crown Heights is a working-class Brooklyn neighborhood not known for its vineyards. But it is populated heavily by Orthodox Jews who, while they are not known as connoisseurs of the grape, are drinkers of wine.

Wine and Jewish tradition are inextricable. Jews have always consumed wine as part of their religious rites, both at home and in the temple. Since Orthodox Jews observe their religious rituals more often than others, it stands to reason that they consume more of what has come to be known as sacramental or kosher wine.

Zakon hopes one day to supply a lot of it. "Do you realize," he says with a note of awe in his voice, "that my synagogue alone goes through five cases of wine on a Saturday for kiddush, just with people coming in and out? And that the same thing is going on all over Brooklyn?" Kiddush is a prayer said over wine on ceremonial occasions.

Zakon worships at the United Lubavitcher Yeshivah on Eastern Parkway, a few blocks from his home on Montgomery Street. Growing up in an Orthodox Jewish family, he was exposed to wine at an early age. "We had wine at our own family kiddush every Saturday," he said. "You can't believe how awful that stuff is. Every week I got sick."

"I decided when I was just a kid" — he is 27 now — "that there had to be something

better than that sweet concord wine. I couldn't find it. So I went to the public library in Manhattan and read everything they had on wine. I was going to make my own. I did, and it was a total disaster." But not for long.

That was in 1977. At 19, he was discouraged but not defeated. In 1978 he bought California grapes — zinfandel, ruby, caber-

The dry concord is Zakon's vision of the future, or at least the future for fans of kosher concord wine.

net and barbara — enough for 150 gallons of wine. "It was better," he said. "I was beginning to get the hang of it."

In those days, Zakon made his wine in the basement of the house on Montgomery Street where he still lives with his parents. He keeps a small makeshift laboratory at home, as well as a tiny, cluttered office. His winery is considerably expanded and known as Crown Regal Cellars.

THE turning point came in 1979. He drove up to the Finger Lakes and came back with several white and concord grapes. "The concord is my bread and butter, my cash flow," he said, "but my concord is good stuff, not junk." The several concord is a white hybrid. "One expert told me he thought I'd given him a California chardonnay," Zakon said proudly.

That year, he said, "I went to work for the

navy in Brooklyn as a statistical clerk, but when they moved to Staten Island two years later I saw it as a message — I decided to make wine full time."

After a mildly disastrous vintage in 1980 — he said his supplier sent him a load of not-so-fresh Marzemino. Even a red hybrid grape — Zakon hit his stride in 1981. He made 700 cases. De Chaux, another red hybrid grape from the Finger Lakes; concord; and something he called Mellow Red, a blend of cabernet sauvignon from Long Island and a dash of concord.

"The concord was gone in no time — 400 cases of it," he said. In 1982, he made some 700 cases of concord and in 1983, almost 1,000. "It's incredible," he said, "there is actually a black market here in Crown Heights for my concord wine. At \$3 or \$3.50 it sells right out. But some guys who still have it sell it for twice that."

With sweet concord kosher wine paying the bills, Zakon has been able to branch out. His biggest hit last year was his chardonnay, made from New York grapes. "It's on the wine list at the River Cafe," he said, "and I may get the Water Club and, who knows, Elaine's."

CROWN Regal Cellars is a grandiose name for the drab warehouse where the wine is made, and perhaps for the wines themselves, which have a considerable way to go before they offer significant competition for the great wines of Europe and California. But Zakon's ideas are in keeping with the name. He is negotiating to acquire space under the Manhattan supports for the Brooklyn Bridge. "It would be more than a winery," he said. "It would be a showcase for New York state wines. It would be a major tourist attraction. It could also be a retail outlet."

This year, there will be no chardonnay. Zakon was unable to buy any in New York at a reasonable price. He will make some Johannisberg riesling from New York grapes. "Someday I will have my own vineyard out there," he said, "and I'll have my own source of supply."

The dry concord is Zakon's vision of the future, or at least the future for fans of kosher concord wine. He hopes that congregations all over the borough will turn their backs on the sticky, sweet, grapy wine of their forebears and take into their midst Crown Regal dry concord, a practically sugarless variation of his regular concord. The grapy taste is there, but the wine is dry and better balanced. "It'll take some getting used to," he acknowledges, "but well, you never know — it may sell."

Zakon is planning a label that shows the Brooklyn Bridge, and he would like to do a label honoring his Lubavitcher congregation, at 770 Eastern Parkway. "I don't know which wine it will be," he said, "maybe the dry concord. I will call it just '770.'"

He also is thinking of jettisoning the name Crown Regal Cellars. "I named it after the neighborhood," he said, "but people say it sounds too much like a whiskey."

If he gets rid of Crown Regal, he may have to change his car. His license plate is KESSER, a transliteration of the Hebrew for "crown."

Booksellers: An Independent Lot

by Deborah Hoffmann

NEW YORK — Dan Balaban, a New Jersey writer, dreamed of a Byronic life. He opened Balaban's Books in Teaneck, New Jersey, "to be around my dear books," Lewis Meyer, "a failure as a lawyer," now owns a bookstore in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Pai Shadoff, owner of the Sierra Bookshop in South Lake Tahoe, California, was divorced, "so I looked for a respectable business." A "bored housewife," Martha McLeod, was "tired of scrubbing floors and washing clothes," so she opened the Carolina Bookrack in Greenville, South Carolina.

Three-fourths of all bookstores around the United States are independent, and these people are typical of those who own and manage them. Two-fifths of them earned less than \$100,000 in retail sales of books in 1983, but the independent operators accounted for nearly half the market share of all retail book sales in 1983.

These are among the findings of a survey by The New York Times in 1984 of 2,306 general-interest booksellers across the country representing 5,477 sales locations.

Publishers say the 50-50 balance between the independent bookstores and the three national bookselling chains, Waldenbooks, B. Dalton Booksellers and Crown Books, is a key to the continued health of the publishing industry.

"These booksellers cherish individual books as they do their customers," said Jean Rawitt, publicity director of the E.P. Dutton Publishing Co. "They keep books alive. We rely on the chains more for blockbuster books, but we depend on independents to go after sales for older titles, steady sellers and the unusual book, and just couldn't go without their sales."

Booksellers tend to be highly educated, proud and fiercely independent. Two out of three are in small towns, and they feel they attend to their customers much as a rector attends to a small-town parish.

Many were poets, teachers or librarians. Some were once milk deliverers, lawyers, philosophers, psychologists or retailers. They tend to be 30 to 44 years old, and two-thirds have been in the business less than 10 years.

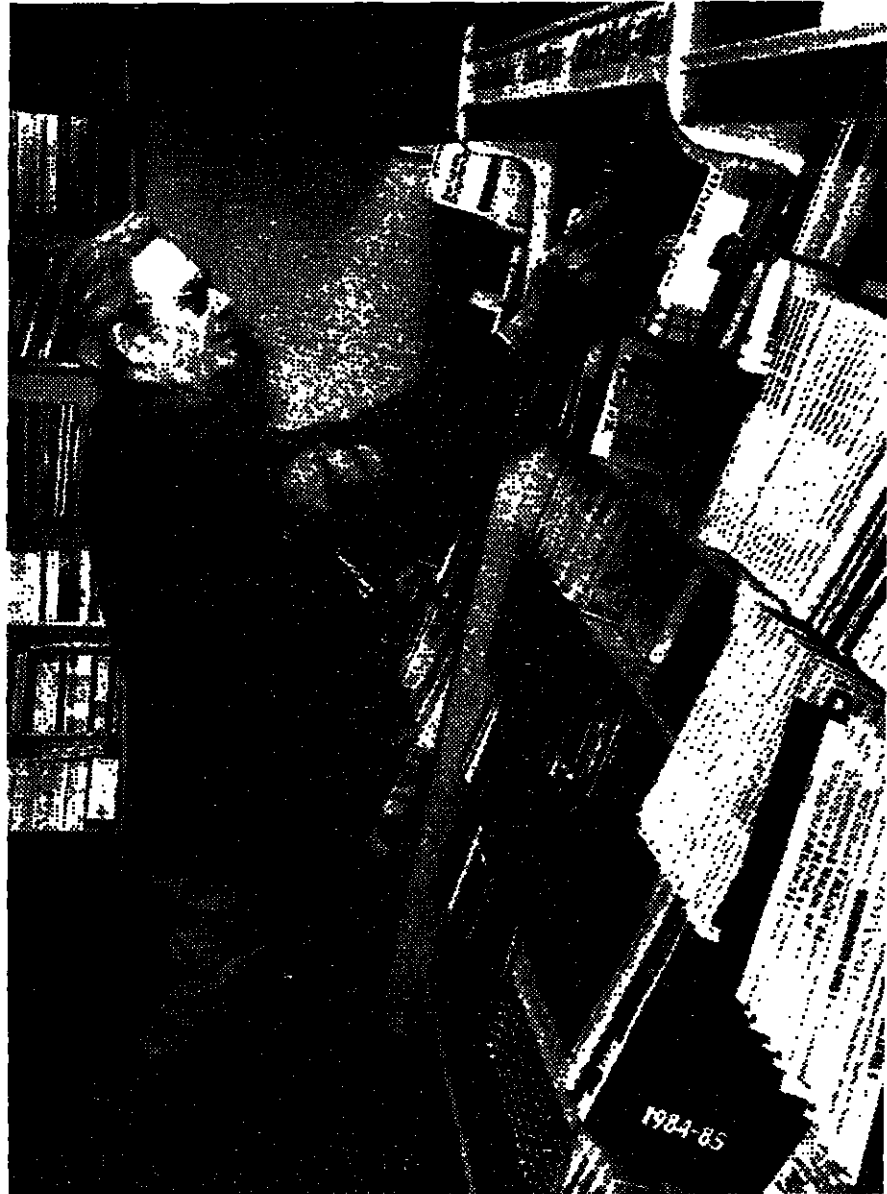
ANOTHER quarter of those sampled said they had been in the business 11 to 20 years, having taken advantage of low interest rates and easy bank financing when they bought their stores. Sixty percent said they had a college degree or an advanced degree in a professional field and 24 percent said they had "some college education."

William Schuetz opened Hawley Cook Booksellers in Louisville, Kentucky, six years ago. "Another lawyer and I decided we wanted to be surrounded by something we enjoy," he said. "Books."

With a Ph.D. in English, David Carter, owner of the Spencer Bookshop in Spencer, Indiana, "felt a destiny to bring literacy to the masses."

Thirty-eight percent said they considered their stores among the two or three major bookstores in their area, and 28 percent said they were the major retailers.

Abby Curlew, who owns Curlew Books on Unalaska Island in the Aleutians, 900 miles (1,460 kilometers) from Anchorage, said she gave that remote island community of 1,300



Dan Balaban at work in his bookstore.

F.J. Krupar, The New York Times

people "an alternative to bars, cannery drudgery and lousy weather — I consider myself a mental health consultant."

Nearly one in four dealers said the main reason for entering the business was the need for a bookstore in the community, often meshed with a desire "to be my own boss."

Ira Campbell, owner of Campbell's Bookshop in Terre Haute, Indiana, wanted a copy of "Moby Dick" but could not find one. "There was no bookstore in the area in 1945, so I opened one," he said.

But one-third of the respondents said they were in the business for sheer love of books. A like-minded 10 percent said they had got into the business to be involved with other people or fulfill a dream. Fred Austin, co-owner of Marketplace Books in Eugene, Oregon, said, "It sounded like a kindly life, of helping people satisfy their needs for books."

Rupert LeCraw, owner of Oxford Bookstore in Atlanta, said, "I've always admired people who tried to improve themselves and opened my bookstore to serve those people."

Alta Johnson, one of five women who own the Lake Country Bookseller in White Bear, Minnesota, said, "It was a romantic idea,

and I always wanted a bookstore. It was a community effort."

Among independent book dealers, women tend to take on the management of the business as well as all the bookkeeping, advertising, carpentry and janitorial tasks.

About 6 out of 10 of the stores earning less than \$100,000 in retail sales in 1983 were owned by women. The percentages owned by men and women are evenly split until the \$500,000 income level, where 6 in 10 stores are owned by men.

Patricia Raneri of Lake Park, Florida, who opened the Second Chapter Bookstore 10 years ago, said, "Most women after a divorce drown their sorrows reading books. I bought the whole damn store."

Keeping in the black, owners of stores of all sizes say, takes more than books.

Forty-two percent carry computer manuals and 14 percent carry computer software packages. Eighty-four percent carry other sideline offerings, and more than a third say that these items are "essential to our overall business." An additional one-quarter say sidelines are "somewhat important."

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Joe Zakon appraises his product.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Alban Berg Quartet (Schubert).
Jan. 23: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor (Bartók, Mozart).
Jan. 24: Ernst Sebestyen Ensemble (Jancsek, Dussek).
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To March 3: "Maria Lassnig Retrospective." OPERA — Jan. 19, 22, 25: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Jan. 21 and 24: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Jan. 23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
THEATER — Jan. 19-20, 22-25: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
BALLET — Jan. 20: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).
OPERA — Jan. 19, 23, 25: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).
OPERA — Jan. 22 and 24: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).
CONCERTS — Jan. 23: European Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean Jacquot conductor (Handel).
Jan. 25: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Ghent, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
OPERA — Jan. 25: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
OPERA — Jan. 20 and 24: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters." "Aboriginal Art."
Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).

Jan. 20: Radio Light Orchestra, Nicholas Braithwaite conductor (Haydn).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To March 2: "Frammakers at the Royal College of Art."
Barbican Hall — Jan. 19: London Symphony Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor, Ju Hee Suh piano (Beethoven, Faure).
Jan. 20: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Martin Fischer-Dieskau conductor, Enrique Perez de Guzman piano (Mozart, Handel).
Jan. 21: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurice Kaplow conductor, John Lubbock conductor, Rosemary Furniss violin (Mozart).
Jan. 23: Beaux Arts Trio (Beethoven).

Jan. 24: London Symphony Orchestra, Rudolf Barshai conductor, Ju Hee Suh piano (Brahms, Mussorgsky).
Jan. 25: London Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Howard Shelley piano/conductor, Michael Davis violin (Bach, Mozart).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Jan. 19: "Peter Pan" (Bartie).
Jan. 23-26: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 31: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection." "Frits in Germany 1880-1933."
To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."
Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 30: "Renoir." "John Walker: Paintings from the Alba and Oceania Series." ROYAL OPERA (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — Jan. 22-25: "Cinderella" (Ashton, Prokofiev).
OPERA — Jan. 19 and 21: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 20: "Susan Rothenberg."
To Mar. 31: "William James Muller." "John Walker Prints 1976-1984."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tin".

Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERTS — Jan. 20: Beaux Arts Trio (Schubert, Smetana).
Jan. 23: Rodeo Ensemble (Mozart, Schubert).
RECI-TALS — Jan. 20: Sergiu Luca violin (Bach).
Jan. 21: Mark Hooper piano (Mozart, Chopin).
Jan. 22: Dang Thai Son piano (Debussy, Prokofiev).
Jan. 24: Kenneth Gilbert harpsichord (Bach, Scarlatti).
Jan. 25: Leslie Howard piano (Mozart, Schubert).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 271.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Magritte."
Centre Culturel du Marais (tel: 272.73.52).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 27: "De Gas."
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
CONCERTS — Jan. 31: Ensemble Vocal de Grande Bretagne (Harrison, Cage).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky." "Homage to Kandinsky."
Galerie Horizon (tel: 555.58.27).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Fred Petrelli."
Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)."
To Feb. 4: "Zhongshan: Tombs of Forgotten Kings."
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century."
To April 15: "Holbein."
Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 234.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin."
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
CONCERTS — Jan. 18: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Christian Bades conductor, Victor Tretyakov violin (Brahms, Liszt).
Jan. 24 and 25: Orchestre de Paris, Zubin Mehta conductor (Haydn).
Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
CONCERT — Jan. 21: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Ronald Zolman conductor (Boulez, Ravel).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
CONCERT — Jan. 21: Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris, Jean-Sébastien Beraud conductor (Mozart, Puccini).
OPERA — Jan. 19, 23, 25: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq).
Jan. 20, 22, 24: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
Théâtre 3 sur 4 (tel: 327.09.16).
RECI-TAL — Jan. 21: Elena Yakovlevitch guitar, Russian ballads, gypsy songs and poetry (Pushkin, Pasternak).

GREECE

ATHENS, Dada Gallery (tel: 724.23.77).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 25: "Elena Zantreko."
Medusa Gallery (tel: 724.45.52).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 9: "Bullfight" drawings by Yiannis Dimitrakis.
Morphy's Gallery (tel: 361.61.65).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Vassilis Sperantzas."
Skoufa Gallery (tel: 360.35.41).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Mina."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.21).
BALLET — Jan. 22-25: "Giselle" (Sorelli/Perrot, Adam).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19 and 20: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Birgit Finnilä mezzo-soprano (Wagner, Mahler).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
BALLET — Jan. 19 and 20: "Swan Lake" (Hightower/Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Jan. 22 and 24: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
ROMA, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).
CONCERTS — Jan. 20-22: Orchestre dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Franco Mannoio conductor (Rossini, Mannino).
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
BALLET — Jan. 20: Ballet Théâtre Français, Rudolf Nureyev.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19: Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona conductor (Masse).
Jan. 20: Concertgebouw, Lucas Vis conductor, Else Krieg violin (Keris, Lutoslawski).
Jan. 25: Brabant Orchestra, André Vandernoot conductor (Wagner, Elgar).
RECI-TALS — Jan. 19: Jaap van Zweden violin, Ronald Brautigam piano (Beethoven, Brahms).
Jan. 21: Little Consort, Lucia Meuwissen mezzo-soprano (Frescobaldi, Monteverdi).
Jan. 24: Theo Olof violin, Gérard van Blerk piano (Debussy, Faure).
Jan. 25: Rachel Ann Morgan mezzo-soprano, Tan Crone piano (Granados, Flothuis).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Turner Watercolors."
Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERTS — Jan. 25: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Ralph Kirshbaum cello (Barber, Bartók).
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).
OPERA — Jan. 19, 22, 24: "Cagliostro" (R. Strauss).
Jan. 23: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).

SPAIN

MADRID, Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19 and 20: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Maximiano Valdés conductor, Eulalia Solé piano (Ravel, Stravinsky).
Jan. 22: Ciclo de Música de Cámara y Polifonía, José Luis Ternes conductor (Stravinsky, Bartók).
Jan. 24 and 25: Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra and Chorus, Antonio Ros-Marbá conductor (Mozart).
Jan. 25: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Jesús López Cobos conductor (Bach).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60).
New York City Ballet — Jan. 19: "Jewels" (Balanchine, Fauré, Stravinsky).
Jan. 25: "The Four Temperaments" (Balanchine, Hindemith).
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 24: "Chinese Painting and Calligraphy."

Denmark's Regal Porcelain

By Ruth Robinson

COPENHAGEN — The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufacture in Copenhagen believes in doing things the old-fashioned way — by hand. Blue Fluted, a pattern introduced in the company's first year of operation in 1775, remains one of its most popular designs and is still made with each delicate floral motif painted by individual artists. Such devotion to tradition and craftsmanship has not gone unnoticed. Royal Copenhagen Porcelain dinner services, figurines and decorative pieces are owned by the royal houses of Europe, by heads of state, by the nobility, by the rich, and by ordinary citizens with an appreciation for good design. Royal Copenhagen emerged as a name to be reckoned with for ceramic achievement in 1889 when it won the Grand Prix at the Universal Exposition in Paris for the naturalistic underglaze painting style developed by Arnold Krog. This underglaze technique uses a limited palette — only blue, chrome green and red gold — but the special glaze and very intense firing give the colors the soft, lustrous quality that distinguishes the porcelain from the work of other factories. Indeed, connoisseurs can recognize it without looking underneath for the company trademark of three wavy blue lines representing the three principal Danish waterways.

Although the company exports to about 80 countries, its shop at 6 Amagerstorvet (the midtown pedestrian street in Copenhagen) offers the widest selection anywhere, with many items not available abroad. This is the only place, for example, where a collector can purchase seconds at a saving of 25 percent and small sacrifice to aesthetics. Sometimes you have to look hard to find the flaw. Elsewhere in the store the flawless porcelain is displayed more elegantly. The setting is entirely appropriate, consisting of adjoining rooms in the Renaissance style, one built in 1616 for an alderman of the city, its twin added in 1898. The celebrated Blue Fluted, along with Blue Flower, which dates to 1780, as well as more modern services like Domino, in plain white with brown rim and design of three dots, and the newest, Noblesse, ornamented with a blue flowering vine, are displayed at set tables, just as they would appear in a private home before a dinner party.

THE tables are changed every 10 days and there are always fresh flowers. (A sampling of prices for the Blue Fluted service, half-lace version: the covered bouillon cup with saucer is around \$64; dinner plate of just under 10 inches, \$23; covered vegetable dish, \$76.) Flora Danica, possibly the most exclusive dinner service in the world, has a room all to itself. The first set of this gold-encrusted porcelain ornamented with botanical illustrations representing some 700 Danish wild plants was ordered in 1789 by Crown Prince Frederick as a gift for Empress Catherine of Russia, who died before it was completed.

The service is today at Copenhagen's Rosenborg Palace and is used on state occasions by the Danish royal family. The second service, made for Princess Alexandra's wedding in 1863 to the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, is now at Windsor Castle.

Visitors to the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain factory at 45 Smallegade on the outskirts of town see services such as this under production. The gold, before firing, looks a drab brown. Each floral motif is painstakingly copied from 18th-century copperprints, each raised flower modeled by hand, the serrated edges and ornamental holes cut out by hand.

A dinner plate sells for around \$193, a perforated dinner plate for around \$275. Yet it is not unusual for a customer to spend \$15,000 on Flora Danica. Recently, says John Due, manager of the shop, the store received a \$90,000 order for a service for 26.

Casting figurines is a time-consuming process also, since each consists of many pieces cast separately and then put together. Take the charming children in Danish national costumes, holding bouquets or garlands of flowers, each petal of which is made separately. This series, in many bright colors, is decorated by hand over the glaze. The most popular figures are the Greenland boy with his blue anorak (the equivalent of \$298) and the Greenland girl in her orange anorak (\$483).

The most expensive piece in production, at around \$22,727, is based on the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale "The Princess and the Pea." Mark Dalgas, project director at the factory, says that it takes nine months to paint the princess. She reposes on a pile of cushions, her powdered hair piled high, and was designed in 1911 by Gerhard Hennings as a cookie jar, a mundane use hardly suited to her rank.

Tradition notwithstanding, Royal Copenhagen has all along shown a determination to keep up with the times and not become a museum factory. Thus faience and stoneware have been added to the line and there are commissions to contemporary artists like Lin Utzon, daughter of Jørn Utzon, the Danish architect responsible for the Sydney Opera House in Australia. Her porcelain bowls and vases in the Platina series are decorated with a deep cobalt blue in-glaze decoration, contrasting with an application of matt platinum over the glaze.

Steret-Gittings Kelsey is the only American on the company's roster. Her jolly little figures, such as a boy on a sled (\$98), a girl clutching a snowball, a snowman and a boy on a rocking horse are in the company's typical underglaze with blue predominating.

The shop's prices are generally about half those asked in the United States.

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A Flora Danica setting.

An Island Off Yucatán

by Richard Halloran

NEW YORK — It takes a sense of adventure to spend a holiday on the island of Cozumel, off the coast of the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico.

The island is covered with tangled brown jungle and surrounded by green water, rough and surf — white on the eastern, Caribbean shore, clear and tranquil on the western shore facing the Yucatán. Along that western edge, a thin slice of habitation has been carved out of the thick growth, with the whitewashed town of San Miguel in the center and strips of beaches stretching to the north and south. The weather is sunny most of the year and hot by May. In midsummer, the temperature climbs to at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees centigrade), but is a lively season, with a particular Mexican flavor, because that is when Mexicans from the mainland come for their holidays.

With Cozumel's relaxed ambience, visitors can simply laze on the beach, soaking up sun and imagining the shapes of the occasional billowing clouds. As a collector of beaches, I'd rate those on Cozumel as good. You can swim out from 300 yards to half a mile in clear water, but the beaches are a little rocky and not up to the best in the Pacific. Visitors can also snorkel and scuba dive in some of the great lagoons and reefs of the Western Hemisphere as well as explore splendid Mayan ruins, with a dash of night life in open-air restaurants and some shopping thrown in. Cozumel is a nature lover's delight, with all manner of fish, porpoises, tropical birds and sea turtles. Day trips to the Yucatán are easy to arrange.

My own recommendation: a strong dose of the island's natural attractions leads to a sampling of historical detours. Cozumel should not be confused with Cancún, the relatively new and posh Yucatán resort just across the water, nor with Acapulco, the established and posh resort on Mexico's Pacific coast. With Cozumel, the adventure began on the Air Mexicana flight from Miami. The stewardess, in a standard announcement about flying time, food and safety, informed passengers that their life preservers were the cushions on which they were sitting. That was the first time in my memory that a plane making an international flight completely over water was not equipped with life preservers.

Cozumel is rustic, even primitive in some respects. There is a pervasive *mariana* spirit, which can be infectious when a visitor wants to relax but frustrating at other times. Hotel service can be haphazard. Making a telephone call, either on the island or abroad, is a gamble. Although in a half-century of wandering, I have ignored most cautions about drinking the local water, these cautions definitely should be observed on Cozumel. A modicum of Spanish, even from a phrase book, is needed, as little English is spoken, even in hotels catering to tourists. A Volkswagen we hired for a day of exploring was so battered that when the windshield wiper was turned on, the horn honked. En route to Cozumel, my wife and I met a pair of recent graduates of the University of Central Florida in Orlando, who were headed to the island for a week of snorkeling and scuba diving. The young men, both accomplished divers, said that Cozumel was challenging the Virgin Islands as the diving cen-



The New York Times

ter of the Caribbean. "If you don't try snorkeling," said Paul Ballentine, one of the young men, "you will never forgive yourself."

There was plenty of opportunity to do so. A handy booklet, the "Blue Guide to Cozumel," which promises to explain "everything you wanted to know about Cozumel but didn't have the Spanish to ask," lists no fewer than 13 dive shops. At these shops, beginners can rent snorkeling or diving gear, take classes and arrange trips to the best reefs, such as the Paradise Reef. Rates range from the peso equivalent of \$5 a day for a mask, snorkel and swimming fins to \$275 for a full course that culminates in a certificate from an international association of divers.

Though I wasn't up to the full course, I did try snorkeling, swallowing half a lagoon before I got the hang of it, then marveling at the fish, plain and striped, white and blue and black and multicolored, long and flat and round. An easy way to see Cozumel's underwater life was to float with the current that runs from south to north off the western shore over the sandy white sea bed. Snorkelers do that for a mile or more, then swim to shore and walk back to their starting point to begin again, much like skiers climbing to the top of the hill in the days before lifts. Even easier was riding in a glass-bottomed boat, with a guide who knew where the best schools of fish collected. Easiest of all was sitting on the hotel balcony and watching half a dozen porpoises undulate against the current through the clear water, feeding as they proceeded in stately dignity.

For the bird watcher, Cozumel is a treasure. The island, whose name is derived from a Mayan name meaning "the island of the swallows," is home to hundreds of those seemingly tireless birds that spend the day swirling through the air catching insects. Great flocks of grackles perched on the palm trees, clucking and whistling. Every evening just before sunset, several magnificent frigate birds circled slowly over the water a mile away, riding the wind. Occasionally a pelican lumbered by. Out over the jungle a dozen hawks circled looking for prey.

FOR a history buff, exploring on Cozumel and the Yucatán is particularly intriguing. The Mayans, whose ancestors are believed to have come from Asia through Alaska and California and thence across Mexico to the Yucatán, reached Cozumel by about A.D. 300. There they built a shrine to Itz'abal, god of fertility and healing, whose stone remains can still be found deep in the jungle. Spanish conquistadors landed on the island in 1518, bringing a new language and religion and smallpox, which wiped out the population by the year 1600. Cozumel later became a base for pirates

roving the Spanish Main, but not until 1848 did permanent residents come back, in the form of Mexican refugees fleeing a civil war on the mainland. By the early 20th century, Cozumel had become a resort. A photograph of Charles Lindbergh, taken in the late 1920s, hangs in the El Portal restaurant in San Miguel.

Halfway across the nine-mile-wide (14-kilometer) island, to the left of the only road traversing it, are the stone ruins of San Gervasio, most of which are still covered with brush. But one can wander among the main groupings of temples, altars and a crypt, with their fading frescoes of ocher, blue and pink.

It is a great mystery as to why the Mayas settled in this inhospitable place, which has no streams, uncertain rainfall and water available only by tapping the water table. How they survived is a puzzle.

One day we joined a tour that began with a 90-minute voyage on an ancient packet boat with wheezing diesel engines from San Miguel to Playa del Carmen on the Yucatán coast. The journey continued with a bus ride through more jungle, from which a few farmers had cleared enough land to eke out a harsh life, to the ruins at Tulum. These ruins alone were worth the trip. Here, the ancient Mayas built a city walled with gray stone whose centerpiece was a high temple that stands majestically atop a cliff, set against the green and blue sea. Here, the high priests of Tulum may have sacrificed human beings — usually the chiefs of vanquished tribes — to the sun gods.

While we consider such customs barbaric today, the people of Tulum evidently had a strong sense of justice, for the penalty for murder in their culture was slavery for as many years as the victim might have been expected to have lived.

A FAVORITE restaurant was Costa Brava, a small concrete-block establishment on the southern edge of San Miguel built around a tree that sticks through the roof. A 16-year-old boy presided over the sidewalk outside, hawking the restaurant's merits with a line of patter worthy of Madison Avenue. The decor was simple, with fishing nets strung around the tree and colorful Mexican blankets on the walls. But the service was friendly and the vegetables piled in a slightly spicy broth, was the best I've ever had. Also tasty were the shrimp in butter and the grouper fillet in garlic sauce.

Dinner was often followed or preceded by an evening stroll through the town for shopping. Along with the usual trinkets, one could buy Mexican blouses, blankets and tablecloths, and, at Casa Blanca, elegant silver jewelry made by Mexican artisans. Since almost everyone observes the siesta between about 1 and 5 P.M., shops stay open until 9 or later.

During one of those strolls, we learned that the island is not as far off the beaten track as we had thought. My wife, who is Japanese, had doubted that her compatriots, well traveled though they may be, had made it to Cozumel. But as we passed an open stall filled with bracelets and clay models of Mayan gods, a young Cozumelero said in the flawless accents of Osaka, a center of Japanese commerce, "I can get it for you whole-sale."

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A Question of Class
On Flights in Europe

by Roger Collis

IS the business traveler being ripped off on short-haul flights in Europe? "Yes, I wouldn't disagree with that," said Lance Coleman, general manager of Kuoni Travel Ltd. in London.

This sentiment is being voiced more and more vehemently by a growing number of executives who feel that they are being short-changed by some airlines on their so-called business-class services. "I resent paying a surcharge just to sit in a curtained-off section of an economy cabin with a free drink," is a typical reaction.

The International Air Travel Association (IATA) in Geneva recently heard complaints by several consumer bodies, notably the International Chamber of Commerce, at the confusion and lack of common standards in the business-class market. The Airline Users Committee, a London-based study group set up by the British Civil Aviation Authority, is examining what it suspects may be deliberate attempts by some airlines to force business travelers who want a flexible, full-fare economy ticket to "trade up" to business class. In many cases the service offered is inferior to that of the old economy class.

Business class began to be introduced eight years ago with the concomitant demise of first class on many short-haul routes and the burgeoning of discount fares. (Today, only Iberia, Lufthansa and Swissair offer first class within Europe.) The idea was to reward the executive who paid the full economy fare with a separate cabin, away from sandaled back-packers and other hot polio, and a more distinctive service such as more cabin attendants, free champagne, priority check-in, executive lounge and so on.

Alan Keller, now marketing director of British Caledonian, said: "I used to be No. 2 in British Airways' sales organization. When club class was introduced in Europe the attitude was that what we'd actually done was to downgrade the back end of the plane, left the front as it was, put a curtain in the middle, take the economy fare away, and force the guy who wants an economy ticket to pay a surcharge. That was a mistake and one that we don't intend to make."

Interestingly, British Caledonian claims to have been the first airline to introduce business class, in 1977 on its London-Houston route. But it has not yet done so in Europe and is reluctant to discuss its plans.

The amount of surcharge for business class can depend on the route traveled as well as the airline. It's what the traffic will bear. According to one investigator for a consumer group, flights out of London are especially susceptible to this kind of thing. "London to Australia is a good example," he said. "You pay a premium unless you go over to Amsterdam and fly from there."

Swissair and SAS are at least two honorable exceptions to this practice. Both airlines allow full economy-fare passengers to fly business class without extra charge. The old economy class cabin in the back of the plane is reserved for people flying on discount fares, but they enjoy standards of service at least equal to that of the old economy class.

IATA is sympathetic to consumer complaints about business class, but can do little except cajole its member airlines to adopt a common standard. "We can't get involved in their commercial affairs, although this class question, what we call product definition, is a serious difficulty with us," a spokesman said. "Our hope has been that where there's no difference in the seating the business-class fare would be at the same price as full

economy. But it hasn't worked out like this. There are cases of a surcharge being paid for a product that really isn't worth a surcharge."

To be fair to the airlines, it's not easy to offer a distinctive service on business class within Europe. You can hardly expect a gourmet meal on a 40-minute flight, and who cares about one free drink?

At the end of the day, what the businessman is buying on the short haul is a flexible ticket and what I call "tattle-free" service," said British Caledonian's Keller.

Philip Sim, business services coordinator at British Airways, said there is a time

Lack of service
noted despite
clubby labels

when service in the air can be as important as the service on the ground like priority check-in and the use of a executive club lounge.

But comfort also counts for the short-haul business flier, especially first class has virtually disappeared. Some airlines do provide more legroom, called pitch in industry jargon, than the standard 32 inches (82 centimeters) in economy class. But they still squeeze passengers into the same cramped economy seat.

There are higher standards of comfort and service on intercontinental routes, but intense competition for the executive dollar has led to a bewildering smorgasbord of options for the business flier. Among the hot issues that are being fought in the trans-Atlantic advertising wars are seat pitch and width, which can vary by as much as six inches on the same plane from one airline to another.

First-class passengers can sometimes come off second-best. British Airways, which claims to have the "widest seat in the sky" at 24 inches in business class, offers a measly 21 inches in first class. The very term business class can be confusing. Take your pick from Pacific Super Executive, Marco Polo, Super, Gold, Galaxy and Preference Class.

Some light has been cast into this consumer jungle by Hogg Robinson, London-based specialists in business travel, who have made a survey of the business and first-class service of 28 airlines operating out of Britain on both short and long haul flights. Their 70-page report compares airport facilities, plane seating, such as the availability of papers and angles of recline, and the portion allocated to non-smokers as well as details of in-flight catering.

Business-class buffs will be overjoyed to learn that of half the airlines offer free champagne, business class and that Singapore Airlines, which scores high in catering, offers only one executive toilet on its 747 compared with five on SAS.

The survey does not get into the complex issue of fares, nor does it compare economy-class services. But it is useful and timely. It amply demonstrates that the watchword for the business flier must be *Caveat emptor*.

"A Question of Class" is available free of charge from Hogg Robinson Travel, 71 Kingsley, London WC2B 6SU.

For Fun and Profit is a new column that will appear weekly to help businessmen cope with the complexities of travel worldwide.

Taking It Easy on the Purse

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — It has long been our contention, where food is concerned, that taste has little to do with cost. Although we have ample admiration for truffles, foie gras and caviar, we can content ourselves with chicken in the pot or a simple platter of boiled beef and stuffed cabbage.

We are, with fair frequency, asked to offer dishes that do not put too much strain on our purse strings, and that is what we have found here.

First, we would propose ground meats: beef, pork or lamb — as lean as possible. Then, there are foods that are sometimes called "stretchers" — macaroni, potatoes and so on — that should be used in limited quantities although sometimes they may serve as the focal point of a platter. Tally, one should consider such underdogs, and therefore low-cost, cuts of meat as last of all, one of our favorites.

Our specific offerings include a at least given a special flavor with chopped fresh basil, a little Parmesan cheese, chopped garlic and pine nuts. These ingredients are, of course, the basis for the excellent Italian sauce known as pesto, which is a "we call it a pesto meat loaf." We also include a curried base of ground beef topped with judicious amount of well-seasoned mashed potatoes. This is our most recent version of that traditional English dish, shepherd's pie, although our recipe is very much at variance with the original. And, finally, we present a breast of lamb stuffed Italian-style, a filling composed of ricotta cheese, spinach, Parmesan cheese and mushrooms.

SHEPHERD-PIE
WITH CURRIED MEAT

6 potatoes, about 1½ pounds
Salt to taste, if desired
1 tablespoon peanut, rapeseed or corn oil
¼ cup finely chopped onion
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic
1 or 2 tablespoons corn powder
1 teaspoon ground cumin
1 teaspoon ground coriander
2 pounds ground beef
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup crushed, can imported tomatoes
¼ cup fresh or can chicken broth
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups cooked rice or frozen green peas
½ cup hot milk
3 tablespoons butter

1. Put the potatoes into a kettle and add water to cover and salt to taste. Bring to the boil and cook 20 to 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender to the core when pierced with a fork.

2. As the potatoes cook, heat the oil in a skillet and add the onions and garlic. Cook, stirring occasionally, until they are wilted. Add the curry powder, cumin and coriander and cook briefly, stirring.

3. Add the meat and cook, stirring down with the side of a heavy kitchen spoon to break up the lumps. Add salt, pepper, the tomatoes, broth and sugar. Cook, stirring occasionally, about 20 to 30 minutes.

4. Meanwhile, preheat the broiler.

5. Drain the potatoes and put them through a food mill or a potato ricer back into the hot kettle. Stir in the peas and cook briefly.

6. Add the hot milk, two tablespoons of the butter and pepper, preferably white, beating with a wooden spoon.

7. Heat an eight-cup baking dish (a soufflé dish works well) and spoon the piping-hot curried meat into it. Top with the hot mashed potatoes. Smooth over the top. Dot with the remaining tablespoon of butter.

8. Run the mixture under the broiler until the top is golden brown. Serve immediately.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

PESTO MEAT LOAF

2 pounds lean ground pork
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 tablespoon olive oil
2 tablespoons finely chopped garlic
1 cup fine bread crumbs
½ cup toasted pine nuts
1 cup finely chopped, loosely packed fresh basil
½ cup finely chopped, loosely packed parsley
½ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
1 egg, lightly beaten
Fresh tomato sauce (see recipe).

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

2. Put the pork in a mixing bowl. Add salt and pepper.

3. Heat the oil in a small skillet. Add the garlic and cook, stirring, until it is wilted. Add to the pork.

4. Add the bread crumbs, pine nuts, basil, parsley, Parmesan cheese and egg. Blend well.

5. Put the mixture into a standard six-cup loaf pan. Pack it down and smooth over the top. Place in the oven and bake about one

Finding a First-Rate Steak in Scotland

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland — "A dish that I do love to feed upon," remarks Kate to Petruccio's manservant, Grumio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," when he offers her a piece of beef and mustard.

The British adored steak in Elizabethan times — the nickname Beefsteak for the Yeomen of the Guard dates from that era — and they continued to adore it in Victorian times. Nathaniel Hawthorne, reaching for a simile, wrote, "Dr. Johnson's morality was as English as an article as a beefsteak." Not for nothing is the British equivalent of Uncle Sam called John Bull.

But like so many things gastronomic in Britain, the steak has fallen on hard times in the 20th century. It is still possible to find a good roast rib of beef in London or in the countryside, but good steaks are even scarcer than Johnsonian morality.

The typical English restaurant beefsteak is underweight, underaged and overcooked, not a patch on its counterpart in New York or Florence or Tokyo; I have been told for at least a decade by Englishmen (and even by Frenchmen) that the best beef in Europe comes from Scotland, but I had never been able until recently to find the evidence to support their argument on my dinner plate.

NOW I have. The man who made a believer of me is Clive Davidson, a South African who was so disappointed with the beef offered him by wholesalers that he closed his Edinburgh restaurant and set out to learn butchering. Once he had mastered his new trade, he and his Dundee-born wife, Anne, opened a place called the Champany Inn near Linlithgow, about 30 minutes' drive west of Edinburgh. They serve an array of steaks: rib loin, Pope's eye, sirloin and filet (but only reluctantly, because he considers filet "expensive and inferior").

The steaks bear comparison with those of Chris Cella in Manhattan or Peter Luger in Brooklyn or Morton's in Chicago or Skantz in Florence, which is to say that they are thick, seared black on the outside and dark red in the center, the juices sealed in, the flavor rich and smoky, the texture tender but still chewy. Best of all, they fill the nostrils, indeed the whole restaurant, with their hearty aroma.

Last year, Drew Smith, the new editor of the Good Food Guide, a campaigner for honest and unpretentious cooking, put Champany on the map. In the 1983 edition of the guide, just out, he says that these are "the best steaks in Britain." He is absolutely right.

Davidson cooks his steaks on a massive charcoal grill that generates enough heat to carbonize a rhinoceros, cooks them rare but not quite blue, if his customers allow him to have his way, and serves them on big oval plates. A trolley holds 10 mustards, including a particularly good English one made with honey. Kate would surely smile if she were ever to find her way to Linlithgow.

Clive Davidson, a big, jolly man who is just as serious and just as knowledgeable about his beef as a three-star chef in France is about his sauces, says that there are six main factors that affect the way a steak tastes.

HERE they are, together with his comments and a description of the methods used:

1. The breed of steer. "I don't like Aberdeen Angus purebred, so I try to use Scots blue-gray — the ugliest beast you ever saw. Never get near Charolais or a Charolais cross, because it's too fibrous, far too fibrous. Hereford has too much marbling. What you want is a piece of beef that glitters, with creamy-colored fat that flakes off

when you scrape it with your nail. It must never be at all rubbery."

2. How the steer is fed. "If possible you want a steer that has had to work for his meals, so the meat is best when they have been battling to find the short grass in June and July. When the grass is too young and tender, they gorge themselves and swell up. Very bad."

3. Aging. "We hang the meat for at least four weeks, and we have had some very good results in hanging it for eight. It goes into a chilled room — 39 degrees (4 degrees centigrade), 1 degree above the European Community limit — where ionizers help to retard the fungus growth and weight loss. Still, by the time we finish, we have lost about a quarter of the original weight — 10 percent from aging, 15 percent from trimming. An ordinary supermarket steak in Britain hasn't been aged at all."

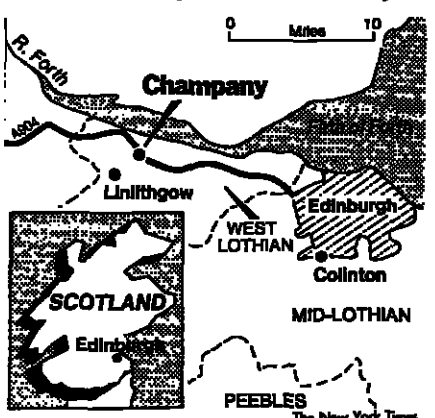
4. The cut. "My absolute favorite is a Pope's eye, which is cut against the grain from the point where the hind leg connects with the body. It is never flabby and always full of flavor." (There is no direct American comparison, since both the pattern of butchering and the terminology is different. Davidson said he liked American Porterhouse and T-bones best.)

5. Thickness. "You can't cook a thin steak well. Ours are a minimum of one and a quarter inches, and they should be thicker."

6. Cooking. "I paint the steaks with olive oil, which has a low flash point; that means that the meat cannot burn before it cooks. I use a lava-rock grill, heated with gas, that must be lit an hour before cooking. I turn the steak as few times as possible, seldom more than three, because that toughens it. And I never salt the meat before cooking, because if you do that you let the juices escape."

Steak isn't everything at Champany. There are several first courses, including frogs' legs cooked over the same grill and served in a tiny copper pan with foamy butter (my wife's favorite) and fine gravlax with mustard sauce (mine). There are deep-fried onion rings, real ones, and baked potatoes that have never seen a piece of foil.

There is an ample salad bar, a rarity in



Clive Davidson inspecting the beef.

Europe, and creditable chocolate mousse and pecan pie for those hardy few who can cope with desert after an orgy of protein. And there is a first class wine list offering the full line of Beaujolais from Georges Dubouff, lots of 1971 and 1972 Burgundies and a selection of South African reds, well served by the amiable and aptly named wine waiter, Andrew Backus.

Not easily satisfied, Davidson has installed a pool, imported from La Rochelle in western France and the only one of its kind in Britain, to hold live lobsters, oysters and scallops, as well as langoustes, which the Scots call crayfish. The water contains the same salts and trace elements as the Atlantic Ocean. The cocktail lounge, which he dislikes because it tends to decant too many customers into the dining room in no condition to appreciate the cooking, is soon to be replaced by a raw bar.

One eats in a round room with stone walls

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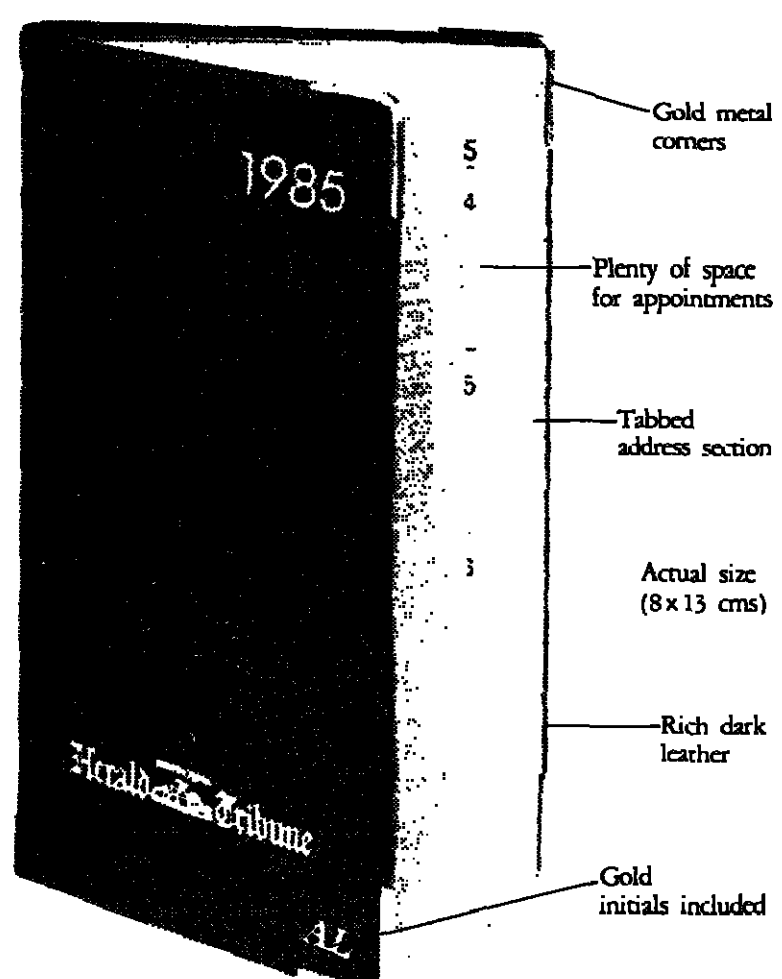
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18-185

TECHNOLOGY

Researchers Try to Revive Computer Bubble Memory

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, the bubble burst for bubble memory. Once viewed as one of the most promising ways to store and retrieve computer information — a method that preserved it even when the plug was pulled and the display screen went dark — magnetic bubbles turned out to be too expensive to be competitive with other computer storage methods.

In 1981, after investing millions of dollars, Texas Instruments Inc., National Semiconductor Corp. and Rockwell International Corp. closed their bubble operations and turned back to the traditional means of storing information: chips and magnetic disks.

Now, however, there are indications that magnetic bubbles may make a comeback. At Carnegie-Mellon University, where a new Magnetics Technology Center has already become a hotbed of new research in data-storage techniques, researchers have for the first time put semiconductor devices on bubble-memory material. The development promises to make bubble memories much smaller and much faster, combining the durability of bubbles with the speed of semiconductor chips.

Researchers hope to marry the durability of bubbles to the speed of chips.

"It's a very promising step," said Lane Mason, a senior industry analyst for Dataquest, which follows the memory market. "With bubble prices so high, a big enough market just hasn't developed to give you that warm and fuzzy feeling that bubbles are here to stay." The worldwide market last year was about \$140 million, or "about equal to about two weeks of 64K RAM production," Mr. Mason said. The 64K RAM, the most common of memory chips, is a random-access-memory chip which can store 65,536 bits of information.

Bubble memories differ greatly from semiconductors, however. They are best envisioned as tiny, permanent magnets on the surface of a chip made of garnet, the same material used in gemstones. The position of the bubbles, each of which represents a single bit of information, is changed by two sets of coils wound around the garnet.

"All these bubbles are marching around like a band on a football field, and each one has to march out to be read," said Mark Kryder, a former researcher at International Business Machines Corp.'s T.J. Watson Research Laboratory who worked with David Greve and Paul Rasky on the Carnegie-Mellon effort. The data from each member of the band are then translated through a handful of "support" chips surrounding each bubble device, and sent to the computer's processor.

The benefits are tremendous. In a desktop computer, data might be stored — at least temporarily — in RAM chips, but in the industry such chips are known as "volatile." That means that when the power disappears, so do the data, instantly and irrevocably. More often, data are written onto a magnetic disk, where things are more permanent. But disk drives are heavy and cannot take much bouncing around.

Because they are solid-state devices, bubble memories can take all sorts of abuse. And because the data are stored magnetically, a constant stream of power is not necessary. Thus, they are particularly attractive in portable computers, and companies like the Teleram Corp. have used them in their models for some years. However, for reasons of economy, other portables, like Tandy's popular Model 100 portable, use RAM's supplied with power by battery packs.

"Bubbles work for years and years, which makes them particularly attractive to the military, and anyone who needs memory in a miserable environment," Mr. Kryder said. As a result, bubble memories have been incorporated in robotics equipment on the

IBM Net Rose 20% In 1984

Apple Higher; Tandy Off 24%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that its fourth-quarter profit climbed 16.6 percent from a year earlier, while full-year 1984 earnings jumped 20 percent.

Other computer makers posted mixed results. Tandy Corp. said its fiscal second-quarter profit slumped 24 percent, and Honeywell Inc. said fourth-quarter profit tumbled 65 percent because of a charge related to the previously announced plans to sell its Syntek semiconductor unit.

Apple Computer, meanwhile, said its fiscal first-quarter profit soared nearly eightfold from a year earlier. But its president warned of an "extremely challenging" quarter ahead because of rising dealer inventories of personal computers.

That troubled Wall Street, and Apple's stock fell \$1.875 a share, to \$38.375 bid, in over-the-counter trading.

On the New York Stock Exchange, IBM slipped 25 cents, to \$123.625 a share. Tandy lost 12 1/2 cents, to \$25, and Honeywell edged up 25 cents, to \$58.75.

IBM said its fourth-quarter profit rose to \$2.17 billion, or \$3.55 a share, from \$1.86 billion, or \$3.06 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 12.4 percent to \$14.5 billion from \$12.9 billion.

The results were in line or slightly ahead of many analysts' forecasts, some of whom praised the company's showing given the strong dollar's adverse effects on IBM's revenue overseas.

The dollar climbed 15 percent last year. If it had held steady, 1984 profit would have been up 32.4 percent, IBM's chairman, John R. Opel, said in a statement. IBM said that if the dollar remains at current levels, the company's revenue growth will be held down as reported in dollars, "particularly in the first six months."

IBM's 1984 earnings rose to \$6.58 billion, or \$10.77 a share, against \$5.49 billion, or \$9.04 a share, in 1983.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)

Berlin-Based Schering's Big Role Abroad Helped Profit Jump in '84

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Schering AG is a loner in this divided city, the last of West Germany's major companies to maintain headquarters here.

Although the diversified pharmaceutical and chemical group might appear cut off from the main currents of world trade, Schering is more closely tied to international markets than any major West German company. Eighty-two percent of the group's 1984 revenue of just under 5 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.57 billion) came from foreign sales.

That international connection paid off big last year with surging profits. And this year, stockholders are expected to receive a dividend boost.

Klaus Pohle, one of the company's six directors, pointed to the helpful effects of the strong dollar on his company's foreign operations. He especially singled out operations in the United States, where 1984 revenue topped 1 billion DM and where the market surpassed that of West Germany as the largest for Schering products for the first time.

Mr. Pohle said 1984 group results would show record net profits exceeding by "at least 50 percent" 1983's 80.1 million DM.

"If anyone is going to profit from an export boom, then Schering is going to be on the top of that list as far as German companies are concerned," said Mr. Pohle, who oversees company finances from his office on the 16th floor of the modern Schering Building, which overlooks the Berlin Wall 200 meters (660 feet) away.

Mr. Pohle joined Schering's board in 1981 after being finance director at the West German chemical giant, BASF AG, a Schering competitor.

Final profit figures, Mr. Pohle said, would depend on exchange-rate conversions as well as special value-added tax rebates and special depreciation allowances for companies incorporated in West Berlin.

Beyond those significant financial incentives, Schering feels



A Schering scientist works on steroid research.

at home in Berlin because of the company's unique access to the city's two major universities and its 180 research institutes. Berlin's first gene-technology research center, a 80-million-DM joint-venture between Schering and the city government, will open this year.

Schering's own research-and-development outlays last year rose 15 percent to 500 million DM from 433 million DM and will grow by at least another 30 million DM in 1985, Mr. Pohle said.

"The key question for Schering is how fast it can translate its commendable research efforts into marketable products," said an analyst at Deutsche Bank.

"They know the international pharmaceutical market doesn't wait long for stragglers."

About 400 million DM of last year's research funds went to biomedical research, including developing new drugs for cardiovascular and central-nervous-system problems as well as for final testing of the fourth generation of oral contraceptives developed by Schering, called Gestoden.

Mr. Pohle said much of 1984's profits would be put back into retained earnings to finance expanding operations in the United States, a Schering priority since the late 1970s.

In 1979, the company acquired the internal-medicine division of Cooper Laboratories. This division was renamed Berlex Laboratories Inc. Ashland Oil Co.'s chemical-products division, now known as Schering Chemical Co., was also acquired that year.

Part of the expansion will include launching Gestoden on the U.S. market, where Schering expects to get approval from the Food and Drug Administration without much delay.

This would mark the first time that Schering would market the pill in the United States after a long history of troubled relations with the United States.

"Our recent focus on the U.S., where our sales have grown from 30 million (DM) in 1974 to a clear one billion (DM) today, is a clear change of direction at Schering," Mr. Pohle said. "Our operations in America were expropriated

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Finance Chiefs Put Off Action On Currencies

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Top finance officials of five leading industrial countries said Thursday that they would be willing to undertake coordinated intervention in foreign-currency markets when necessary, but stopped short of saying they would do so now.

The statement came as finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan wound up a two-day meeting here.

Although the meeting had been scheduled before the dollar began its most recent climb against other major currencies, there had been speculation before the meeting began Wednesday that the group might take joint action to weaken the dollar.

"We are willing to undertake coordinated intervention in instances where coordinated intervention would be helpful," said Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, speaking for the group, known as the "Group of Five."

The agreement reaffirmed a commitment that these nations made at the summit of major industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May 1983.

They agreed at that time to resort to coordinated intervention when necessary.

The Group of Five is an informal body representing the five nations. It was formed in the late 1970s and meets two or three times a year.

The announcement at the end of an all-day meeting Thursday said the ministers, "in light of recent developments in foreign exchange markets, reaffirmed their commitments made at the Williamsburg Summit to undertake coordinated intervention in the markets as necessary."

The meeting took place while the dollar has been strong and many European currencies, particularly the British pound, have been at or near record lows.

Bundesbank Stands Firm
 The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, ruled Thursday in favor of preserving economic growth rather than price stability in

Dollar Finishes Lower in N.Y. in Skittish Trading

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The dollar turned lower against most currencies in skittish late trading Thursday amid speculation that finance ministers meeting in Washington might act to halt its record-shattering climb.

"It's a little bit of a waiting game," said Elaine Lloyd, a currency trader at Irving Trust Co. in New York.

In New York, the pound finished at \$1.1235, up from \$1.1187. In London, the pound fell to \$1.1185, compared with \$1.1205. The dollar finished at 254.10 Japanese yen, down from 254.925 yen in Tokyo. It finished at 254.15 yen in New York, down from 254.85.

Other late dollar rates in Europe compared with late Wednesday included 3.1816 Deutsche marks, down from 3.1833; 2.6738 Swiss francs, down from 2.6758; and 9.75 French francs, up from 9.746.

In New York, the dollar finished at 3.174 DM, down from 3.187; at 2.672 Swiss francs, down from 2.68, and at 9.72 French francs, down from 9.7675.

deciding to maintain its key lending rate at current levels. Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

In response to the strength of the dollar, several members of the bank's central committee were reported to have favored a hike of 0.5 percent in the 5.5 percent interest rate charged for short-term loans to the banking system. The dollar has climbed to near 3.2 Deutsche marks.

They argued that the surge in the dollar threatens price stability in West Germany by making imported goods more expensive. Opponents had argued that making the cost of borrowing more expensive could threaten the country's economic growth.

American Airlines Cuts Domestic Ticket Prices

The Associated Press

DALLAS — American Airlines announced Thursday that it will offer discounts of up to 70 percent on flights in the United States.

The new fares range from \$39 for short trips to \$129 for one-way, cross-country travel.

Trans World Airlines said it would match the fares "across the board." A United Airlines spokesman said his company would also match the fares. "reluctantly." Other airlines were expected to follow.

American's restrictions — including a 30-day advance purchase and a provision that 25 percent of the ticket price is non-refundable — will protect the airline's balance sheet, according to Lowell Duncan, a spokesman.

American posted record earnings for 1984 despite a fourth-quarter slump and reportedly has a \$1-billion fund of cash and short-term investments available. It said it did not believe that it was touching off a fare war — something for which the airline has criticized competitors in the past.

Following disclosure of the fare cuts, stocks of airlines and aircraft manufacturers were battered on Wall Street. (Stocks report, Page 6).

Charles Hanneman, an airline industry analyst at Thomson McKinnon Securities in New York, said he did not expect the fare cuts to have a major impact. He noted that People Express already charges \$119 for transcontinental flights and asked, "Where's the damage?" Some other airlines offer discount one-way, cross-country fares as low as \$99.

Mr. Hanneman said the restrictions on the American fares "are if anything tighter than anything now in effect" and that the penalty provision is new for the industry.

American's new fares take effect Feb. 18 and are good for any of the 92 cities the airline serves within the United States, excluding Hawaii and Alaska.

Airline Faces FAA Fine
 The Federal Aviation Administration has proposed a \$375,000 fine against American Airlines for using a plastic wing slat rather than a required metal part for DC-10 jets even after the plastic slat failed twice, United Press International reported Thursday from Washington.

The airline has 15 days to appeal the proposed fine. The FAA found that a plastic pulley instead of a metal one was used to carry the cable that retracts the slats. The slats are curved metal plates that are extended with a pulley system from the front of the wing.

Canada Considers Accord With U.S. on Free-Trade Area

Reuters

NEW YORK — Canada is mulling the possibility of entering into a free-trade-area agreement with the United States as one way of improving trade between the two nations, Canada's counsel general in New York said Thursday.

A free-trade area is an agreement between two or more countries to abolish tariffs and other mutual trade barriers between the signatories. Such an agreement is allowed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as long as it eliminates practically all barriers between the signatories, the official, Robert Johnston, said.

"There's serious discussion going on and the government wants to engage the people of Canada in a wide-ranging discussion on this," Mr. Johnston said.

He said the Canadian government will release a study on putting into effect a free-trade-area agreement which will then become the basis of a discussion on the issue.

Also under discussion are so-called sectoral agreements which eliminate barriers on an industry-

by-industry basis. Two such agreements, one governing the auto industry and another for military production, already exist between the two countries.

But sectoral-trade agreements could run into roadblocks if waivers could not be obtained from GATT members, he said.

The most-favored nations clause of GATT requires a nation to extend conditions of any bilateral agreements on lowering trade barriers to all members of the organization. Mr. Johnston said.

Canada and the United States are each other's largest trading partners. In 1983, the latest year for which data are available, U.S. exports to Canada totaled \$43 billion. In contrast, its exports to the much larger European Community in the same year totaled \$43 billion while Japan purchased only \$22 billion in U.S. goods.

Since the Progressive Conservative party came to power in September, Ottawa has increased its efforts to improve relations with the United States, which had soured over such issues as trade and U.S. investment in Canada.



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	S.F.	S.P.	Yen
Australia (A\$)	62.7025	71.2825	112.27	34.95	0.184	5.648	134.38	141.30	Y
Belgium (Bfr)	3.1814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada (Cdn)	1.1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark (Dkr)	1.2540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France (Ffr)	6.5596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany (M)	1.9363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy (Lira)	1.366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan (Yen)	109.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands (Gld)	3.6033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal (Esc)	200.484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain (Ptas)	166.639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden (Kron)	4.6656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland (Sfr)	2.0361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K. (Sterling)	0.7563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. (Dollar)	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 17

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Source: Reuters. (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Asian Dollar Rates

Jan. 17

	1M	3M	6M	1Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Source: Reuters. (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Key Money Rates

United States

	Class	Prev.	Britain	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/4	5 1/4	Bank Rate	12	12
Federal Funds	5 1/4	5 1/4	Call Money	11 1/4	11 1/4
Prime Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	91-day Treasury Bill	11 1/4	11 1/4
Brother Loan Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	3-month Interbank	12 1/4	12 1/4
Commercial Paper, 30-120 days	8 1/4	8 1/4			
3-month Treasury Bill	7 1/4	7 1/4			
6-month Treasury Bill	7 1/4	7 1/4			
90-day Treasury Bill	7 1/4	7 1/4			
CDs 30-90 days	7 1/4	7 1/4			
CDs 60-90 days	7 1/4	7 1/4			

Source: Reuters. (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Gold Prices

Lombard Rate	5.90	5.95		
Overnight Rate	5.55	5.65		
One Month Interbank	5.85	6.00		
3-month Interbank	5.90	6.08	A.M.	P.M.
6-month Interbank	5.95	6.05	306.15	304.85
			306.15	+ 1.40

All prices in U.S. per ounce. Source: Reuters. (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Expects Lower Net For Last Quarter of '84

TORONTO — General Motors Corp. will probably report lower earnings for the 1984 fourth quarter because of strikes in the United States and Canada, the company chairman, Roger B. Smith, said Thursday.

"I don't see how (higher earnings) would be possible with the volume we lost in the two strikes" last September and October in North America, he said.

GM reported net income of \$1.3 billion, or \$4.11 per share, in the 1983 fourth quarter.

The United Auto Workers struck for six days in the United States last year. In Canada, about 36,500 workers were out for almost two weeks in a strike that also affected about 50,000 U.S. workers.

The strike led the Canadian section of the UAW to seek a break with the U.S. union because of conflicts between the two organizations.

Mr. Smith said he was not concerned about dealing with a separate Canadian union and still sees Canada as an attractive place to invest.

On another subject, he said GM's Canadian branch would have a "substantial" advantage on bidding to supply parts to the company's new Saturn Corp. subsidiary because of the lower Canadian dollar.

GM earlier this month announced a \$3-billion plan to begin building a new line of small cars later this decade from a plant that will likely be located in the United States.

General Motors of Canada Ltd. is also considering building a new small-car plant with Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan but that plan remains "in the paper stage," Mr. Smith said.

He said he believes that while the existing partial free-trade agreement covering automobiles between the United States and Canada has been a success, the accord should be reexamined from time to time.

Mr. Smith later told an industry group that he was not suggesting a "wholesale" revamping of the pact but said "effective trade policies must always be flexible and responsive to change."

6.3% Profit Rise Expected for '84 By Matsushita

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that profits in the fiscal year that ended Nov. 20 would rise to about 250 billion yen (\$981 million), up 6.3 percent from a year earlier.

Sales in the fiscal year are expected to rise 5.8 percent, to 3,450 billion yen from a year earlier, it said. The company said it plans to pay a 10-yen dividend for the year.

The expected poor growth rate for the year is attributable to the uncertainty of worldwide economic conditions, it said.

Video-equipment sales rose 21.9 percent to 1,026 billion yen, from 842.38 billion a year earlier, it said. Communication and industrial equipment sales rose 29.4 percent to 613.55 billion yen from 474.08 billion a year earlier.

Electronic components sales rose 31.6 percent to 471.76 billion yen from 358.45 billion a year earlier.

Rockwell to Pay \$1.6 Billion In Cash to Buy Allen-Bradley

PITTSBURGH — Rockwell International Corp. announced Thursday that it had agreed to pay \$1.65 billion in cash to acquire Allen-Bradley Co., a leading maker of automation equipment.

The purchase of Allen-Bradley's common stock outstanding has been approved by Rockwell's directors and the shareholders of Allen-Bradley, said Rockwell, an aerospace and electronics company.

Rockwell, riding a business crest that has raised its earnings for the last nine years, will be gaining an important foothold in the growing field of factory automation. Allen-Bradley's principle products are automated controls, the electronic devices that control machines.

Allen-Bradley reported sales of \$942 million and earnings of \$90 million, both records, in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30. Analysts believe it holds the leading share, estimated at 30 percent, of the U.S. market for automated controls.

The management of Allen-Bradley put the company up for sale in October.

A group led by company managers said in December that it planned to buy the company with money borrowed against Allen-Bradley's assets. The West German electronics manufacturer, Siemens AG, also bid for the company.

Rockwell, the builder of the space shuttle and the B-1B nuclear bomber, set company records with sales of \$9.3 billion and net income of \$496 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

Rockwell's common shares closed at \$30.625 Thursday, down \$1.125, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Allen-Bradley will be a substantial new core business for Rockwell," said Robert Anderson, the Rockwell chairman.

C.R. Whitney, chairman and chief executive officer of Allen-Bradley, and Tracy O'Rourke, president and chief operating officer, said in a joint statement, "Although we were hopeful the management buyout would succeed, we believe our association with Rockwell will support and enhance the continued success of Allen-Bradley."

Berisford S&W Reports Higher Sales, Earnings

LONDON — Berisford, S&W, PLC reported Thursday a pretax profit of \$80.23 million (\$71.6 million) for the year ended Sept. 30 on revenues of \$5.7 billion.

The comparative figures for the previous year were \$55.64 million in profits and \$4.25 billion in revenues.

Berisford is a holding company for a diversified group that includes sugar refiners, commodity and insurance brokers, and various food manufacturing and distribution companies.

Berisford said steps to expand its financial-service operations provided the year's main strategic achievement. Monthly oil revenues are running at about \$336,000. The group is participating in 21 producing wells in the United States and further development drilling is expected in coming months.

A lower contribution from a subsidiary, British Sugar Corp. PLC, was attributed to a depressed sugar-beet crop, higher European Community levies and lower EC profit-margin increases.

U.S. \$175,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V. & Co. Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 18 January, 1985 to 18 July, 1985 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 18 July, 1985 against Coupon No. 8 will be U.S. \$227.82.

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The undersigned hereby announces that Elsevier-NDU N.V. will redeem by prepayment all of the outstanding 8 3/4% Convertible Debentures 1980 due 1991/1995 (the "Debentures"). The redemption date has been fixed at 1st March 1985.

Pursuant to Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Trust Deed, the Debentures, with the coupon as at 1st March 1986 and subsequent coupons attached, will be redeemed at 102.50 per cent, or U.S. \$1,025.00 — per Debenture of U.S. \$1,000.00, upon presentation at any of the head offices of Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. in Amsterdam, The Netherlands; in Basel, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. in London; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf; and Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Trust Deed, the Debentures may be converted, up to and including 28th February 1985, into Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") representing Ordinary Shares of Elsevier-NDU N.V. at the Conversion Price of Dfl. 39.60 per BDR representing one Ordinary Share of Dfl. 4.— nominal.

B.V. Algemeen Administratie-Trustkantoor

Rotterdam, 17th January 1985

Its Berlin Base Doesn't Isolate Schering From Big Role Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

right after World War II, sold at public auction and renamed Schering-Plough (Corp.), with a clause preventing us from using the label Schering for any of our products sold there.

"Well that loss came as such a shock to Schering's management that for years the Berlin board didn't want to go back to the states. But there's a new generation of top managers here who recognize the need to return to that huge market."

Expansion will not preclude shareholders from sharing in 1984's sharply improved results, Mr. Pohle said.

Without being specific, he said shareholders can expect a dividend increase from 1984 results, the first such rise after a steady 10.50-DM dividend on somewhat disappointing earnings during the past several years, when the company has been involved in a major restructuring.

Net profit dropped 22 percent to 80.1 million DM in 1983 from 103 million in 1982 as result of higher

financing costs from a major overseas acquisition that year of FBC Ltd., a British agro-chemical concern.

In 1982, Schering sold two large subsidiaries involved in industrial chemicals, Leichter-Chemie GmbH and Isar-Rakoll Chemie GmbH, to help finance the acquisition of FBC.

Expectations of strong profit and a possible dividend increase at Schering have fueled a surge in the company's share price since last summer.

Schering's shares, traditional favorites among foreign investors, who value the company's research and associate the company's label with its path-breaking development of oral contraceptives in the early 1960s, have outperformed the market over the past six months by advancing from a low of 316 DM in July to Thursday's 455.5 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, up from 454.8 Wednesday.

In addition to investor awareness of Schering's well-placed position to benefit from the strong dollar, analysts say, other factors behind the demand for Schering's

shares are a sense that the company has largely completed its restructuring efforts and — made stronger by its integration of FBC — is now ready to start a period of sustained growth in both pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals.

The takeover of FBC, which makes the highly successful cereal fungicide, Sportak, and has a strong marketing network in Europe and the United States, enabled Schering to become one of the top 10 players in the world agro-chemical business overnight.

As the food requirements of the world's rapidly expanding population grow, demand for herbicides and pesticides almost certainly will remain brisk, according to Schering's strategists.

Agro-chemicals, including herbicides and pesticides, had accounted for only 15-18 percent of volume at Schering before the FBC acquisition but today account for 32 percent, compared with 42 percent for pharmaceuticals.

Industrial chemicals, fine chemicals and electro-plating take up the rest.

Oral contraceptives, where Schering is by far the market leader in Europe, contributed 600 million DM in revenue last year, or 12 percent of the total.

"Acquiring FBC clearly put Schering's growth prospects on a broader basis," said Margot Schöner, an analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank, noting that there are substantial risks in concentrating too heavily in the fiercely competitive international pharmaceutical market that includes world leaders Hoechst AG and Bayer AG, both based in West Germany.

Mrs. Schöner said that although the dollar helped Schering's 1984 results, the company should be wary of trying to expand too fast overseas. She said Schering also must watch developments in Latin America closely, where the company's subsidiaries are being battered by hyperinflation and radical exchange-rate fluctuations but are unable to raise prices.

"A sharp drop in the dollar's value this year is a big risk for all export oriented German compa-

nies, but especially so for Schering given its overseas exposure," she said.

Schering employs 23,000 worldwide, with 7,000 in West Berlin at the company's headquarters and various factories there.

Several thousand workers are involved in research and production at Bergkamen, West Germany, where the company maintains a second official headquarters established in the early 1960s "so that Schering could keep operations running — with fully computerized company records — in the event Berlin were overrun," Mr. Pohle said.

"I think having a backup headquarters is a thing of the past, but that's up to shareholders to decide," he said.

Kingdom of Sweden
U.S. \$150,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due January 1995
For the six months 16th January, 1985 to 16th July, 1985 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 1/4% per annum with a Coupon Amount of U.S. \$1,025.00.
Bankers Trust Company, London Fiscal Agent

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Aug.
20	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
30	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
40	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
50	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
60	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
70	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
80	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
90	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
100	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975

Valuers White Wolf S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 62 31 - Telex 28 365

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Company	1984	1983	1982
Trusthouse Forte	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Switzerland (S&W)

Company	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	5,700	4,250	4,250
Profit	5,700	4,250	4,250
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

United States

Company	1984	1983	1982
Abbott Labs	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Germany

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

France

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Italy

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Spain

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Japan

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Canada

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Australia

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

South Africa

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Other Countries

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

Summary

Company	1984	1983	1982
Steffens Chem.	1,150	1,070	1,070
Revenue	1,150	1,070	1,070
Profit	1,150	1,070	1,070
Per Share	0.093	0.076	0.076

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Joint Stock Company with a capital of FRF 1,632,580,000
Registered office: 16 Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS (2^e)

Trade Register: PARIS B 662 042 449

Floating rate bonds 1979 - 1991 of US\$1,000

EARLY REDEMPTION

Holders of floating rate bonds 1979-1991 are hereby informed that all said bonds will be redeemable at their nominal amount by action on the part of the issuer, the FRENCH AMERICAN BANKING CORPORATION, in NEW YORK, and at the offices of the following Banks:

- Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris)
- Algemeen Bank Nederland NV (Amsterdam)
- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Rome)
- Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. (Brussels)
- Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A. (Luxembourg)
- Banque Nationale de Paris (London)
- Dresdner Bank AG (Frankfurt/Main)

Bubble Memory May Return

(Continued from Page 11)

factory floor and in weapons systems. In addition, some aircraft manufacturers are using them in flight recorders, the "black boxes" that record flight-deck conversations and instrumentation on jetliners.

The problems have been cost and speed. As the price of semiconductors has plummeted 90 percent in the last five years, bubble memories simply could not keep up: silicon is a lot cheaper than garnet. Moreover, the bubbles themselves take a while to get sorted and "detected" by a probe on the surface of the chip that sends the signals to the support chips. Thus, the process is too slow and cumbersome for manipulating large amounts of data.

The effort by researchers, both at Carnegie-Mellon and Intel Corp., the sole U.S. manufacturer with a very active bubble-memory program, has been to pack bubbles

more densely and eliminate those support chips.

The technique used at Carnegie-Mellon has involved bombarding the garnet with hydrogen, helium and neon ions, a "doping" process similar to that used to put impurities with special characteristics for conducting electricity in semiconductors. "That forms a pattern in the garnet wafer, not just on the surface," making it possible to fill the device with 16 times more bubbles than on a conventional device, Mr. Kryder explained.

The second step involved controlling those bubbles, however, and that was more complicated. By using lasers, the Carnegie-Mellon team was able, for the first time, to put a silicon wafer on the garnet. "The thing that takes the most space on the bubble chip is the detector," Mr. Kryder said. The hybrid chip, however, uses far smaller silicon detectors, and those problems are solved.



International Income Fund

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units — in Bearer Form
Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units — in Bearer Form
Long Term Units — All Holders

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividends per Unit for the financial period ended 31st December, 1984, payable on the 31st January, 1985, in respect of Units in issue on 31st December, 1984:—

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units
US\$0.0446 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 7.
Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units
US\$0.0302 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 7.
Long Term Units
US\$2.00 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 24.

Unit holders should send their Coupons to either the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:—

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Long Term Units in issue at 31st January, 1985 may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional units at a purchase price equal to the Net Asset Value per Unit at 27th January, 1985 (as an indication, the Net Asset Value per Unit was US\$21.40 on 13th January, 1985). This right will be terminated at the close of business on 28th February, 1985. Long Term Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Trustee or Paying Agent accordingly when presenting their coupons for payment.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited
Trustee
Dated 14th January, 198

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

Season	High	Low	On
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[illegible]

Est. Sales 1,293 Prev. Sales
Prv. Day Open Int. 14,875

[illegible]

433.90	336.70	JUN	
428.40	342.00	AUG	330.
395.70	342.30	OCT	357.

[illegible]

67-29 57-5 Nov 69-3

[illegible]**Paris Commodities**
Jan. 17

	High	Low	Close
SUGAR			
Mar	1,435	1,418	1,420
Apr	1,480	1,460	1,461
May	1,525	1,525	1,541
Jun	1,435	1,420	1,415
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,700
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,715
Mar	1,615	1,610	1,600

Est. vol.: 1,405 lots of 50 tons. Prev. o/sales: 2,073 lots. Open interest: 10,478

COCOA				
Mar	2,250	2,195	2,234	2,236
May	2,255	2,225	2,241	2,251

Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,175	—
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,180	—
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,180	—
Est. vol.: 100 lots of 10 tons. Prev. a				
sales: 15 lots. Open interest: 773				
COFFEE				
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,540	2,555
Mar	2,558	2,540	2,554	2,557
May	2,542	2,540	2,551	2,545
July	N.T.	N.T.	2,525	2,575
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,540	—
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,540	—
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,550	—

sales: 13 lots. Open interest: 272
Source: Bourse du Commerce

Strike Price	Calls/Gets				Puts/Gets			
	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec
30	—	2.10	—	0.10	0.24	—	—	—
32	0.90	0.47	0.27	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
34	0.61	0.14	0.39	0.80	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
36	0.18	0.57	0.92	1.36	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72

Estimated total vol. 2,727
Cells: Work. vol. 2,784 open int. 30,394

S&P 100 Index Option
Jan. 17
Chicago Board

Strikes	Calls-Last	Puts-Last
25	8.92	0.23
30	0.47	3.41
35	0.02	0.23
40	0.02	0.23
45	0.02	0.23
50	0.02	0.23
55	0.02	0.23
60	0.02	0.23
65	0.02	0.23
70	0.02	0.23
75	0.02	0.23
80	0.02	0.23
85	0.02	0.23
90	0.02	0.23
95	0.02	0.23
100	0.02	0.23
105	0.02	0.23
110	0.02	0.23
115	0.02	0.23
120	0.02	0.23
125	0.02	0.23
130	0.02	0.23
135	0.02	0.23
140	0.02	0.23
145	0.02	0.23
150	0.02	0.23
155	0.02	0.23
160	0.02	0.23
165	0.02	0.23
170	0.02	0.23
175	0.02	0.23
180	0.02	0.23
185	0.02	0.23
190	0.02	0.23
195	0.02	0.23
200	0.02	0.23
205	0.02	0.23
210	0.02	0.23
215	0.02	0.23
220	0.02	0.23
225	0.02	0.23
230	0.02	0.23
235	0.02	0.23
240	0.02	0.23
245	0.02	0.23
250	0.02	0.23
255	0.02	0.23
260	0.02	0.23
265	0.02	0.23
270	0.02	0.23
275	0.02	0.23
280	0.02	0.23
285	0.02	0.23
290	0.02	0.23
295	0.02	0.23
300	0.02	0.23
305	0.02	0.23
310	0.02	0.23
315	0.02	0.23
320	0.02	0.23
325	0.02	0.23
330	0.02	0.23
335	0.02	0.23
340	0.02	0.23
345	0.02	0.23
350	0.02	0.23
355	0.02	0.23
360	0.02	0.23
365	0.02	0.23
370	0.02	0.23
375	0.02	0.23
380	0.02	0.23
385	0.02	0.23
390	0.02	0.23
395	0.02	0.23
400	0.02	0.23
405	0.02	0.23
410	0.02	0.23
415	0.02	0.23
420	0.02	0.23
425	0.02	0.23
430	0.02	0.23
435	0.02	0.23
440	0.02	0.23
445	0.02	0.23
450	0.02	0.23
455	0.02	0.23
460	0.02	0.23
465	0.02	0.23
470	0.02	0.23
475	0.02	0.23
480	0.02	0.23
485	0.02	0.23
490	0.02	0.23
495	0.02	0.23
500	0.02	0.23
505	0.02	0.23
510	0.02	0.23
515	0.02	0.23
520	0.02	0.23
525	0.02	0.23
530	0.02	0.23
535	0.02	0.23
540	0.02	0.23
545	0.02	0.23
550	0.02	0.23
555	0.02	0.23
560	0.02	0.23
565	0.02	0.23
570	0.02	0.23
575	0.02	0.23
580	0.02	

PRICE	3000	7000	10000	3000	7000	10000
150	18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/16	40
155	19 1/2	14 1/2	15	1 1/16	1 1/16	51
160	20 1/2	15 1/2	15	1 1/16	5 1/16	13
165	21 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2	2

[illegible]

Cash Prices	Jan
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Commodity and Unit	Thru
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.38
Princitah 64/30 28 1/2 yd	0.78
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00
Iron 2 Fair, Phila., ton	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 heavy Pitt.	79.90
Lead Spd, lb	18.21
Copper elect., lb	63.66
Tin (Straits), lb	6.6974
Ing. E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.93-45
Platinum, oz	116-119
Silver N.Y., oz	4.775
Source: A.P.	

Dividends Jan

Dividends		Jan
Company	Per Amt P	
INCREASED		
Family Dollar Srs	.65	86
PPG Industries	0.40	30
SPECIAL		
Fedl Savings	.05	31
STOCK SPLIT		
Family Dollar Stores —	3-for-2	
First Eastern Corp —	3-for-2	
Tokheim Corp —	3-for-2	
USUAL		

Antione Industries	Q	.60	2
Avnet Inc	Q	.12 1/2	1
Fedi Syngs Madison	Q	.20	2
First Eastern Corp	Q	.33	4
Garnes Bros Inc	Q	.25	2

Antlons Industries	0000	40	2	2
Amel Inc	0000	72	1	1
Well Service Madison	0000	70	7	7
First Eastern Corp	0000	30	4	4
German Brunswick	0000	08	3	3
Lane Star Inc	0000	36	2	2
Northwest Natl Gas	0000	45	4	4
Oden Corp	0000	36	2	2
Reynolds R J Inds	0000	85	3	3
Taco Energy Inc	0000	55	2	2
Third Nat Corp	0000	10	2	2
Vermont Amel Corp	0000	10	2	2

Source: UPI.

WILL COVER AIDS
Reuters
LUXEMBOURG — Fed

LUXEMBOURG — Ced and Euro-Clear, the two leading Eurobond clearing houses, Thursday that certificates of debt it will be added to the list of securities that can be transferred through their computerized tie-up.

The clearing houses said they will be accepted beginning Friday and procedures will be identical to those for Eurobonds.

tions in Eurobonds, New York
livery bonds, Samurai issues

They said the extension of the tie-up was a major improvement in the system, first established in December 1980 for bond clearing between banks that participated in one of the clearing systems.

17 Holmes

Yours
Ago
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71.1K
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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

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In Defense of the Receivers: Shula Gives a Warning

Dionne Ties Hull in Goals Scored

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Saturday after its annual three-week winter break. The federation did not give a new date for the 10 games.

Give a new title to the 10 games.

Yes, It Was a Starry Night for Van Gogh

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